

#### IF THE TELEPHONE WERE NOT THERE!

Many times each day you reach for the telephone on your desk at the office or beside your easy chair at home. It is an old and trusted friend. You scarcely give a thought to what it means to a busy day.

Yet suppose the telephone were not there! Suppose—for a weekor a month—you could not call anybody by telephone and nobody could call you!

The whole machinery of business and the home would be thrown out of gear. Orders would be lost — efficiency and profits reduced. You would be out of touch with the world about you.

America needs quick, reliable telephone service to get things done in the brisk, crisp American manner. And it enjoys the best service in the world.

Greater progress has been made in this country because of the Bell System's one policy, one system and universal service,



America leads in telephone service. In relation to population there are six times as many telephones in this country as in Europe and the telephone is used nine times as much.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

tract the fuel for the return trip from the other planet. The scientists say that the planets all come from the sun, so they should have the same elements.—J.P., St. Louis, Mo.

#### Hope We're Not Giving Away Any Family Secrets

Tite figures below, which appear to contain a message in code or cipher, were found by a friend and me while examining some

valuable papers. We attempted to decipher it on the basis of repetition, frequency, and plain guesswork, but have been unable to get anywhere with it. The figures are on what appears to be an ordinary piece of letter paper, without a watermark, and are written in ink without spacing be-



tween lines. There is nothing else on it,

017203006250171630300303303016

A5881908861804014251117817010

63706146448046611487161803840

Maybe one of your bright readers can finate
it out for me.—W.J.G., Jersey City, N. J.

#### Value of Rat Power Is Definitely Established

L. H. T. of New York, in his answer to the question about the power that might be received from expanding metal, was a little stingy in ranking the metal with a fly, when probably it should have been ranked with a rat. The expansion of an iron rod one foot long if raised in temperature fifty degrees Centigrade is about .0005 feet. Now, the Young's modulus of iron is about \$.000,000,-000 pounds per squa e feet transverse section; therefore, the force which the rod is capable of exerting, is \$,000,000,000 X 0001 pounds, which is equal to 3,500,000 pounds, instead of the 100 pounds that L. H. T. ussumed. This force, however, would prevent the rod from expanding at all, but if the applied load is half of that, the expansion will be about half of its amount with no hart. If the rod is 100 feet long, the half expansion total will be .015 feet, and the work done will be 30,000 foot pounds. If that is done in twentyfour hours the power will be .0006 horsepower, or 5 watts, which is considerably more than the 200011 watts which was given. And, now, for the rat power rating which I arrived at. One horse power is equivalent to 746 watts, but a real, average horse can only do about three fourths of this, or about 571 watts, and for a horse weighing about 1,150 pounds, that is about .5 watts per pound. Hence, with the same ability rate, a rat weighing one pound would make a good substitute for the iron rnd. If the rod were two square feet in section, you would have to have two rats .- J B.D., Raleigh, N. C.

#### Astronomy Fan Makes a Modest Request

Arran seeing what the themistry cuthuslasts have done to your magazine, one would almost think that he could get anything if

he howled long and loud enough. Nevertheless, what I'm aiming at he this: a fattle dope on the casting and grinding of telescope mirrors and lenses would be well in line with the current interest in such things. It would help a lot of us who can't exactly afford astron-



omy books but tan't get along without Purthan Science Month-LY.—I.N., Count d'Alene, Ida.

#### Taking Secret Pictures Is No Snap, Says He

In cavase suggestions for taking secret pirtures (P.S.M., Oct. '34, p. 27), you neglected to caution your readers that the results of this kind of work will not be what one generally considers satisfactory. Since the negatives estably require great enlargement, especially with the midget cameras commonly employed, it is necessary to have both a view finder for locating your object, and a range finder for setting the correct distance. Casual snapping is at best just a stunt.—H.F.G., Minnaukee, Wis.

#### Exploding Lead Puzzles This Home Chemist

Working in my laboratory the other day, I found it necessary to melt some lead for an experiment. I placed the lead in a crucible and heated it, but before it had all melted the whole crucible of lead exploded and flew all over the room in small particles, solidifying as it shot through the air. I tried it again with the same result. Was this some special kind of lead? Perhaps expanding air bubbles in the lead caused it. If not, will some one put me straight? But don't tell me the atoms explosies? A.H.A. Egg Harbor, N. J.

#### Have a Try at These Tricky Triangles

I woxorn if, among your readers, there are not some who would be interested in solving a couple of brain tensers suggested to

me several years ago, birst: given a triangle, to divide it (by a line through the vertex) into two triangles the mearcles of which shall be equal (Ser Fig. 1). Second: to divide a given triangle by lines through a given vertex into these triangles whose incircles shall be of equal radii. It in each



case the sides of the triangle are 7, 11, and 15, what are the lengths of the rada? Perhaps these problems are easily solved, but I'd like to see who can give the emiest construction which obtains the circles and makes possible the suggested computations.—O.J.B., Scattle, Wash.

#### Cats Will Appreciate This Handy Drinking Place

Having noticed the amount of space in a recent issue devoted to the lowly cat. I offer the following suggestion: A handy drinking saucer for cuts can be made from a china tumbler-holder such as is seen in every bathroom and can be bought in any dinte store, Screw the bracket to the wall about three inches above the floor. The holder can be removed for cleaning, and it has the advantage that it cannot be tipped over. And another thing: I noticed some time ago an item stating that half of a hollow rubber ball makes an excellent presse preventer around the transmission above the floor of an old car. I'll go you one better. Use a large-mouth rubber napple. This is much casier and fits much tighter.- T.M., Charleston, S. C.

#### He Has a Model of an Unsinkable Submarine

I make with P. S., New York City, about the models. Mr. Gommi is doing a fine job. I have made many models from your plans, including the Servinga, Sea Witch, and rocket plane. I wish you would have Mr. Gommi or Mr. Clark make some plans for a model submarine, either working or scale, but preferably scale. I have a supposed working

model that won't even a . You could be made to scale with the others the series, or larger.—T.C. Prinxville, N. Y.

#### The Bullet-Problem Bug Claims Another Victim

Just another victim of the bullet-problems epidemic. Suppose that Old Man Earth were to shoot an apple off the head of the Man

in the Moon with a rifle. Would 100 per cent of the force ordinarily exerted in producing the kick be converted into heat against the breech? Another: A Winchester 13 long-rifle cartridge with a forty-grain builet has a muzzle energy of 174 foot pounds. Now, suppose that a second



forty-grain bullet is fitted into the primer end of the cartridge, the powder charge remaining the same, and this double-bullet cartridge is fired in the center of a barrel open at both ends. Would either bullet have a muzzle energy of 174 foot pounds?—H.B. ()., Portland, Ind.

#### Looks in Vain for "Well-Known" Phenomenon

THE article on "Rainbows and the Sun's Green Flash" (P. S. M., Oct. '14, p. 52) is the kind of thing we have been waiting for. It has always been a pleasure to me to trace such phenomena as the green flash and learn their causes. In this pursuit I come across accounts of manifestations of physical optics which are described as being everyday occurrences but which I have not been able to recognize. The most interesting of these is Hydinger's Brushes, described by Helmholtz in the paper published in the Harvard Classies. He claims that it is a well-known phenomenon, but I have not found anyone who has ever heard of it. Although Helmholtz says that any one who looks for it can see it. I have not found this to be the case, and concluded that I am not sufficiently well informed to know exactly what to look for, I am wondering whether some of your readers can help me to find this interesting display of potarized light. Another phenomenon that has aroused my curiosity is the green line that is said to be visible in the light reflected from the sky-LAM, Sault Ste-Marie, Mich.

#### Groaning Board Becomes a Talkative Table

Is theme really such a thing as spiritualism? Recently, a friend showed a group of us a great little party trick and had a wooden table knock out answers to the questions we put to it. The table told the correct ages and other facts about all the people in the room. Naturally, we all suspected a trick. However, a few nights later, with the scene changed entirely, I tried the trick with several people who had not been present at the previous segme. To my own astonishment, as

well as that of my friends, the table rose and tapped out answers as the other had done. This time it was absolutely impossible for a trick to be involved. Now is there a scientific solution to this problem? What is there in a human body to make a table rise and fall, and tap out answers, mostly



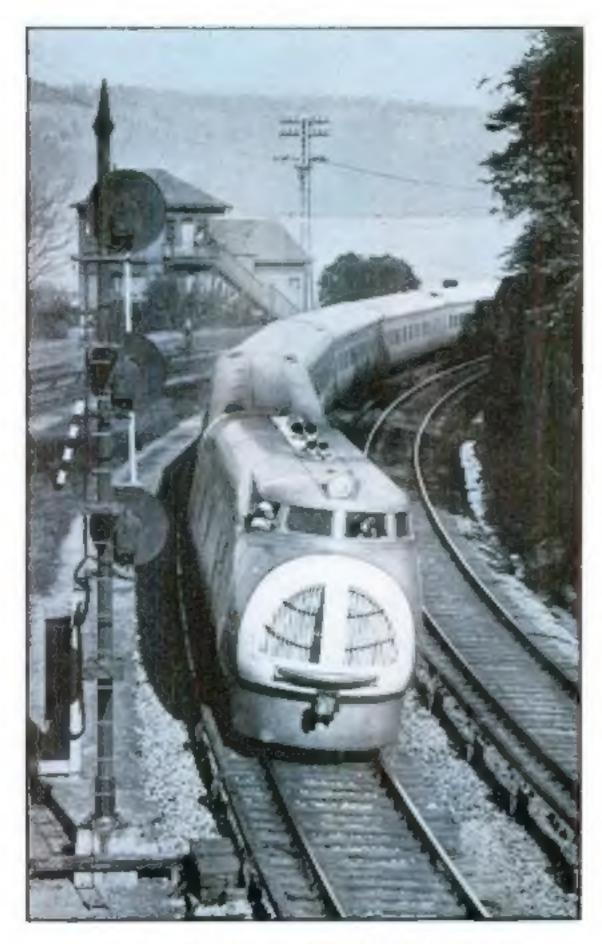
correct, to the many questions asked of it? Do you know?-E.J.W., Brooklyn, N. Y. JANUARY 1935

#### POPULAR SCIENCE Monthly

VOL. 126 No. 1

RAYMOND J. BROWN, Editor

## Streamlined Trains



NEW TRANSCONTINENTAL RECORD BREAKER ON BALLS.

This photograph of the Union Pacific's streamlined train, M-10,005, was anapped during its recent record-breaking dash from Los Angeles to New York

## HERALD NEW SPEED ERA

By Alden P. Armagnac

HEN a streamlined train whizsed across the United States in less than fifty-seven bours, a few weeks ago, its feat marked the beginning of a new era in railroading. Not only had it shattered every world's speed record for a fully-equipped train, but still more impressive, to the railroad executives aboard, was the fact that the spectacular test run had proved such speeds practical for everyday passenger service. Hardly had the Union Pacific's projectilelike, six-car aluminum train, the M-10,001, glided to a stop at the New York terminus of its transcontinental dash from Los Angeles, when officials of the line announced that they expect to have a fleet of three such trains in actual operation by the end of the winter, Regular scheduled runs between Chicago and the west coast will be made weekly by the M-10,001 and by two nine-car trains of similar design, now under construction. The fastest trains now require fifty-five hours for the trip, but the new ones will make it in forty bours or less. Thus they will slash a whole business day from the time of a coast-to-coast journey by rail.

Today, bullet trains, like the Union Pacific's M-10,001 and the Burlington's Zephyr, another recent record-breaker, are regarded as curiosities by through that flock to see them wherever they are exhibited. Tomorrow, they will be a standard means of travel. Already, they have passed triumphantly through their experimental stages, and it now seems to be a race to see

who can build them fastest,

Two built trains are nearing completion, at this writing, for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—one to be pulled by Diesel power, the other by a revamped and streamlined steam locomotive. Two trains duplicating its famous Zephyr are under construction for the Burlington System. The Boston and Maine has ordered a streamlined train, as has also the New Haven, Both the Illinois Central and the Gulf, Mobile,

Abrys, the 500-haranpewer Riggel engine that dreve the seasons

vation in streamlinedtrain equipment.

Outside, the train is painted canary yellow and brown. The color scheme was not a chance selection, but was chosen as a safety precaution, Tests demonstrated this combination to have the greatest long-distance visibility. An ear-piercing siren for cross-country use, and one lowerpitched for metropolitax somes, armounce the approach of the flyer. At night the regular headlight is supplemented by another that casts a vertical beam as a warning to motorists nearing a crossing. One of the most

striking impressions of an observer seeing the train for the first time is its lowness. Skilful design has dropped the center of gravity twenty inches nearer the rails than in standard coaches. It is this, that enables the train to round curves at high speed without danger of jumping the tracks. To a passenger, there is a surprising freedom from swaying and lurching, even on sharp curves.

Accommodations for 124 pastengers are in keeping with the train's mechanical innovations. Pullman-car appointments inclade such novekies as individual washstands and mirrors that unfold from the
walls of the compartments; sliding aluminum curtains, working like the roll tops
of desks, replace the usual ones of cloth
and completely enclose a berth; folding
ladders, lowering at a touch, for the convenience of a passenger entering an upper berth. A curtain drawn about the top
of the ladder permits the upper-berth occupant to rest his feet upon it and dress
or undress in security and comfort.

To an engineer, however, the most fascinating car of the train is the power car. Here is the Diesel-electric plant that drives the train—a miniature, self-contained power station that generates electricity and then uses it to run motors at-

Left, rear view of the fluctlington's streamlined Exploys showing tow the tail is pushed off to minimize the drag of train's air currents

and Southern plan bullet train service. Still others are likely to follow in the near future. No longer are streamlined trains an experiment.

Old-time railroad men may well look askance at these worm-shaped, bullet-nosed apparitions of the rails. The driver of a train has ceased to be an engineer-he is a motorman. His locomotive has become a power car. A streamlined train is said to have a maximum speed and a cruising speed, as if it were an airplane. Outlandish words to a veteran railroader, they show how the sciences of meter engineering and aerodynamics have combined to provide the railroads with a vehicle se strange that it demands a whole new vocabulary.

The M-10,001, most completely equipped streamlined train yet put on rails, typides this new departure in transportation. Like its experimental predecessor, the three-car M-10,000, it resembles an elongated airplane fuselage. Since the end of each car overlaps the nest, to give a smooth air flow and decrease wind resistance, it is hard to tell at a glance where one car begins and another ends. There are six in all: the power car, a mail and baggage car, a buffet coach, and three Pallman sleepers, the last being a decided inno-





ALUMINUM CURTAINS ENCLOSE BERTHS IN NEW TRAIN

Sleeping cars on the M-ro, our have sliding aluminum panels that convert each both into a compartment. A platform makes dressing and indensing casy. At the right, the same compartment as at left with the aluminum curtain rolled back

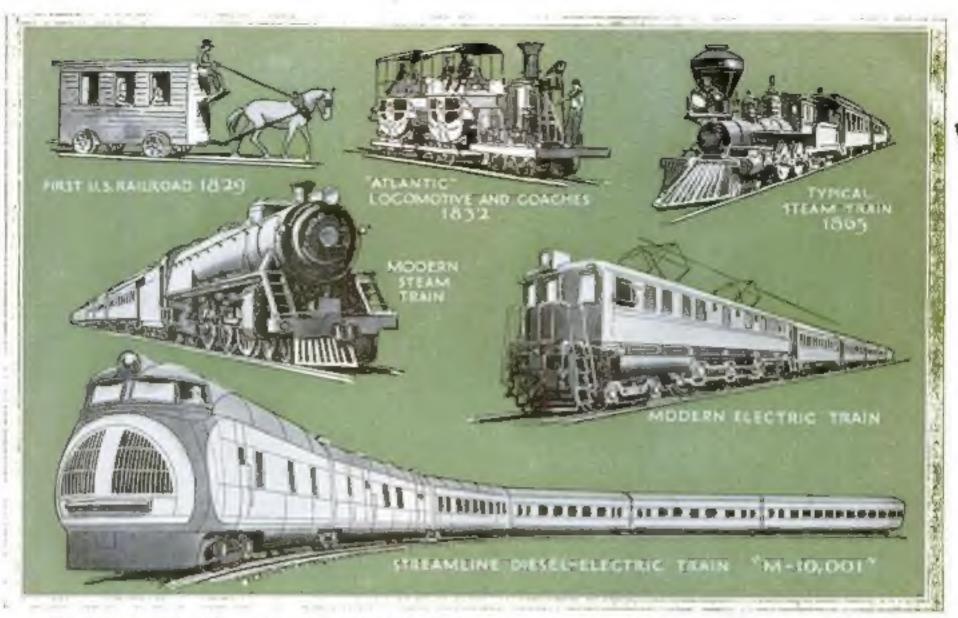
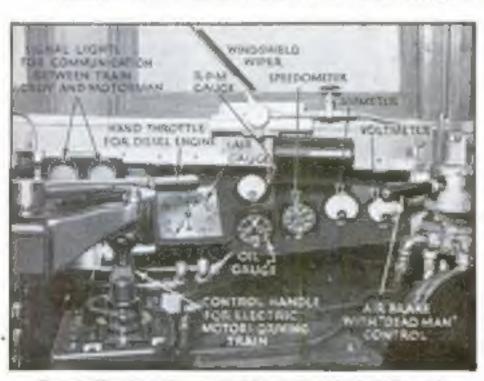


Illustration above shows the evolution of the railroad, from the burse-drawn etreet car, to the two-milesa-minute train of the present



Controls like thuse of an automobile are found in the bullet train

tached to the driving wheels of the train. A 900-horsepower, twelve-cylinder Diesel engine, burning low-cost fuel oil, is the source of the power. Patterned after the engine of a submarine, it is said to be the first of its type ever installed in a masenger train. To an engineer, its Vshape, its two-cycle design, and the enormous pressures carried in its cylinders stamp it as a radical departure from standard practice. Even a layman can appreciate the amazing compactness of the engine, which, despite its power, occupies a space only twenty feet long, eight feet high, and less than six feet wide. Rakish funnels, protruding through the roof of the power car, serve as exhausts, replacing the smokestack of a conventional locomotive.

Coupled to the Diesel engine is a generator, and the electricity it produces runs the four traction motors on the trucks of the power car that propel the train.

Over this mase of machinery presides the motorman, clad in spotless white overalls, and presenting a striking contrast to the usual picture of an engineer. Sitting at the right-hand side of a cab that is elevated above the rounded nose of the train, he has an unob-

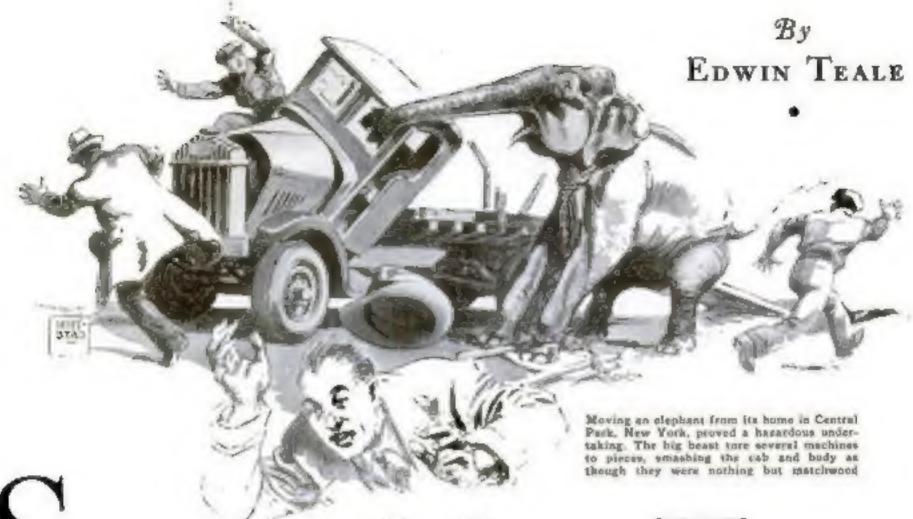
structed view of the track ahead. Within easy reach of his left hand is a throttle that regulates the Diesel engine, and an electric control handle, not unlike that of a trolley car, that governs the speed of the train. At his right is the air-brake valve with its "dead man" control-a safety device upon which the motorman must keep either his hand or foot while the train is moving. Should he relax his hold on one or the other, for any reason, the throttle closes and brakes go on automatically, stopping the train. Dials on an instrument board enable him to keep tah on the engine and motors, and red and green signal lamps permit intercommunication with the train crew. A speedometer, an nousual train accessory, shows the speed in miles per bour. Not only do the controls resemble those of an automobile, but they are handled as simply. A duplicate set is provided at the left-hand side of the cab for a second operator.

This, then, was the new-type train that swept out of Los Angeles one Monday night at ten P.M., Pacific Time, and started east in a race against the clock. Passing over the plains after leaving Cheyenne, Wyo., the man at the controls opened them wide to see what the train could do. The speedometer needle crept to 120 and hung there, while the M-10,001 clipped off two miles in one minute flat, a record that has been equaled by no other fully equipped train in the world.

Into Chicago whizzed the streamlined train, just thirty-nine hours put of Los Angeles, and all previous records for this 2,364-mile run went by the board.

From Chicago to New York, in the words of the motormen who ran it in two-hour shifts, the M-JO,001 "just loafed along," Nevertheless it beat the time of the crack Twentieth Century Limited by twenty minutes. The streamlined train arrived in New York City at 9:55 Eastern Time. Thursday morning, having completed the transcontinental dash and made several stops en route in the amazing time of fifty-six hours and fifty-five minutes, Averaging nearly sixty miles an hour, the train had lowered the railroad coast-to-coast time by fourteen and a half hours.

Such trains as this are the railroad's answer to the airplane. They represent so radical a change in style of transport that one comparable hardly can be found in railroad history. As the railroads evolved, there have been certain major steps of progress, the change from wood-burning locomotives to coal burners, for example, and the rise (Continued on page 97)



Stunts by Motor Trucks

ORTY-FOOT whales, buttered dred-ton statues, speed boats, trolley cars, elephants, around-the-world airplanes, roadside diners—all these have ridden on the motor trucks of the Gerosa Haulage and Warehouse Company. This New York organization, a concern unique in America, specializes in handling the biggest, the heaviest, and the most unwieldy objects hauled by truck.

Right now, for instance, its trucks are

mense 120-ton trusses of steel. They will form the skeleton of a new skyscraper at Radio City. By applying science to the designing of special equipment, the organization is breaking records and making trucking history.

Ninety feet below Prospect Park, in Brooklyn, N. Y. a few years ago, engineers came to the end of tunneling operations for a new subway. Usualty, the crown shields, or great metal rings that protect workers digging at the nose of a tunnel, are turned to one side and buried

in concrete at the end of a job. In this case, the company had another tunneling job which it was to begin immediately a mile and a half from the spot. To make new shields would require three months and cost \$40,000. Could the Gerosa company bring the two 326 000-pound rings to the surface and transport them a mile and a half? It could and did.

Burcowing straight down, workmen gradually jacked up the shields to the surface, raised them on cribbing, built a heavy platform beneath them, and then lowered them unto special gooseneck trailers. One at a time the rines, towering twenty-five feet in the air, were towed through the treets, their immense weight distributed over eight wheels with huge cushion tices. The trips were made after ten o'clock at night with linemen from the street-car company going ahead to cut the trolley cables and let through the huge rings riding on gigantic trailers.

Those trips still stand as an all-time record for the heaviest objects ever hauled on trailers through a city street. On such assignments, the experts of the Gerosa company go over the pavements looking for weak places and study maps showing the exact location of water mains and manboles before they pick a route for the

Weight, bowever, was a minor consideration in one of the most exciting jobs ever undertaken by the company. Last winter, CWA workers began improvements on the buildings in Central Park, New York. Chang, a young female elephant, had to be moved to new quarters in Brooklyn while the work was going on. As



Above, truck moving the great metal ring that is used to protect tunnel workers—heaviest object ever carried on a trailer

Chang weighed less than three tons, the task seemed easy.

Another trucking company first took the assignment. Its driver brought a new machine out and backed it up to the elephant bouse. Half an hour later, the machine limped away almost dismantled. Chang had torn the side structure to pieces, had demolished the cab, and had left little more than the chassis. A second concern took the contract. Again the elephant smashed the woodwork on the truck and battled forty men in resisting efforts to get her aboard.

ONE after the other, seven trucks drove into Central Park and drove out again defeated. In one case, Chang picked up the cab of a truck and hurled it uside as though it had been a match box. In another instance, she tore the panels from a van. Finally, the trouble shooters of the Gerosa company were handed the job of getting the slephant to Brooklyn.

When their truck swung into position, an army of men was on hand to help. But none of them was needed. The truck had been fitted up to resemble a tent. Above the twelve-and-a-half-foot side racks was an arched canvas cover and on the floor of the truck was a thick layer of straw. Around the rear of the elephant, the men placed a heavy harness hitched to a power winch. Every time the animal began to slow down on the heavy planking leading into the truck, the winch started and gave her a boost.

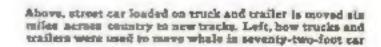
Once inside, she was chained to the floor and her trunk fastened securely to a heavy belt encircling her middle. In this way, she started on the twelve-mile ride through traffic and across the East River to the Brooklyn Zoo. The excitement began soon after Central Park was left behind. A near blizzard arose "nd snow piled up on the canvas cover.

Then Chang broke her trunk free, ripped the canvas and began attacking the uprights.

A keeper riding with her would tap her trunk with a stick every time she grabbed an upright, thus preventing serious damage. But the driver was on the verge of the fitters when the trip was over. During the last few miles, Chang had been writhing her trunk around the side of the cab, snorting in his car, and making passes at the steering wheel. All the way across the Manhattan Bridge, spanning the East River, she had awong her trunk from side to side trying to grab the ironwork of the bridge as she went by

Compared to that ride, hauling a forty-foot captive whale was a cinch. The whale reached New York in a special seventy-two-foot exhibition car at the end of a transcontinental touz. It had died and drums of formaldehyde had been injected to preserve it. By the time it reached New York, it weighed, with its car, more than nine-ty tons. Then it was discovered that the car was so long it couldn't round the sharp curves on the railroad leading to (Communed on page 107)



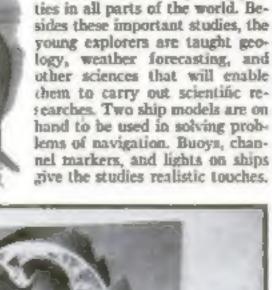


#### CLASSROOM EXPLORERS STUDY JUNGLES



These ship models and compasses are used by exploration students in classroom

WITH a veteran explorer as guide, Harvard students, in the only school of its type in the world, can make exploring trips to the Arctic and to equatorial jungles without leaving the classroom. The school, known as the Institute of Geographical Exploration, is supplied with all the equipment necessary for safe travel and for bringing back scientific data. Prospective explorers may practice aerial photography and mapping with the latest available cameras, learn how to navigate by land, sea and air and how to check a compass. They receive radio instruction





Composite all photograph of Cape Cod made to teach students how to propere air photos



#### LEVEL FOR ALL WORK

Horizontal surfaces, and those at all angles of pitch, can be checked by a new level. The bubble tube is mounted in a barrel that can be rotated at will. To check a forty-five degree beam for example, the barrel is turned to this reading and the level placed against the beam. If the latter is true, the bubble in this unusual level will come to rest at the center.





view of wreach in use, at left, making solderters connection.

#### SOLDERLESS CONNECTOR

A NEW solderless connector for electrical work eliminates the use of blowtorch and soldering fron, and assures a perfect connection. The powerful leverage of the socket-head wreach, turning a hollow set-screw, provides a positive mechanical and electrical connection. The connector is manufactured in eight models that fit all wire sizes.



#### MAGNIFIER IN PENCIL

A MECHANICAL pencil, combined with a magnifier, has just made its appearance. The pencil is a regular propel-repel model that takes the standard size leads. It has a crystalclear half that magnifies fine print.

#### U.S. DYES MOSQUITOES

PINK mosquitoes form the latest addition to the U.S. Government's equipment for fighting insect pests. The Department of Agriculture sprays the mosquitoes with dyes, in a study of their movements.

#### REALITY SEEMS PICTURE BUT PICTURE LOOKS REAL

A view that looks like a picture, and a picture that looks like a view, are shown in the two accompanying photographs. Admiring the landscape from the window of his hotel at Bend, Ore., the proprietor decided to put a picture frame around the window, Within this artificial setting, the visitor sees the Deschutes River and, beyond, the peaks known as the Three Sisters. Conversely, the Auto Club of France mounted a transparent photograph of mountain scenery, ten feet high and eight feet wide, and set in a frame resembling a window. Illuminated from behind, the transparency gives the effect of an Alpine view in the midst of Paris.



Above, a picture that looks real and left, a real view that makes was think it is a plature

POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY

#### WASPS TO FIGHT SPIDER MENACE



Inventor of light-ray gue exhibits model of his strange weapon that blinds victim

#### GUN SHOOTS LIGHT RAY INSTEAD OF BULLETS

SHOOTING light rays instead of bullets, a mercy gun, devised by a French inventor, was recently demonstrated before military officials of that country. The strange device is intended to throw so dazzling a glare that it temporarily will blind an opponent, thus rendering him helpless until he recovers his vision. A hand-sized model of the light-ray gun, exhibited by the inventor, fires curtridges that are said to emit a light of several million candiepower when the trigger is pulled, igniting a secret mixture resembling photographic flashlight powder but burning with many times its brilliance. A reflector concentrates the beam, which lasts for twelve seconds. Animals upon which the rays were directed, in tests, were reported to have fallen to the ground, blinded and paralyzed, and to have regained consciousness only after several minutes. The inventor proposes that gigantic forms of the light-ray gun, using reflectors of 150-foot diameter, could be used to combat air raiders. Pilots of the hostile machines could be blinded by the glare, he maintains, and would lose control of their craft and crash to earth. Use of the mercy gun against infantry is also said to be a possibility.



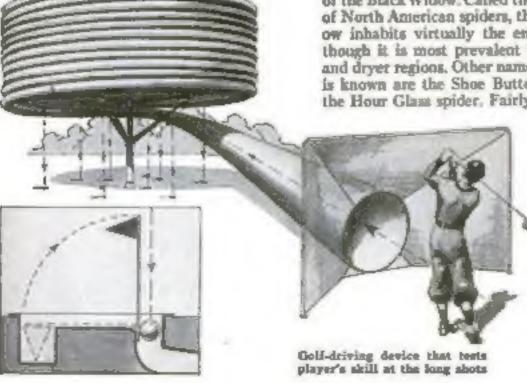
TLLIONS of tiny wasps may be mobilized to fight the new menace of the Black Widow spider. With the country alarmed by the remarkable spread of this poisonous creature in recent months, scientists have been seeking a means of control. A western research worker, hunting the cocoons of the spider, found a few riddled with holes as if another insect had bored into them. When the cocoons batched in laboratory incubators, not spiders but tiny wasps emerged. Parasitic wasps had laid their own eggs within, and the wasp larvae had eaten the spider eggs. Another parasite was later discovered, a fly resembling a large gnat, whose young also eat the spider's eggs. Experiments are now being conducted at the University of California to learn whether cannibal bugs like these can be propagated and released to check the spread of the Black Widow. Called the most deadly of North American spiders, the Black Widow inhabits virtually the entire country, though it is most prevalent in the milder and dryer regions. Other names by which it is known are the Shoe Button spider and the Hour Glass spider, Fairly large in size From these spider consolts, wasps habile out, suggesting they can be used to control apread of spider

and jet-black in color, its body resembles an oversized shoc button and bears on its under side the Black Widow's distinguishing mark, a bright red hour glass. Favorite haunts of the Black Widow are old buildings, where it usually weaves

its web in corners near the floors, and the spaces beneath houses and sidewalks, The web is a criss-cross mass of silk threads. Drop for drop, the poison of the Black Widow is more deadly than rattlesnake venom. Popular report blames the spider's bite for numerous deaths. However, contrary to a popular misconception, the Black Widow will not denberately bite a human being; it does so only in self-defense or when its web is disturbed. If a person in a dimly-lit room, for example, accidentally pokes a finger into its web, the spider dashes from its hiding place and bites, as it does when an insect or any other object disturbs the strands. It will also bite when squeezed, as in donning clothes in which it may be lurking. However, a Black Widow may be held in the hand with comparative safety, The sudden increase in numbers may be due to unusually dry years or its natural enemies may have been destroyed. If so, experiments now under way may replace these enemies. On the other hand, scientists say, the apparent increase of the spider may be due to a more general recognition. of the spider by the public.

#### TESTS SKILL OF GOLFER

LUCK plays no part in the operation of a new device known as a rotary golf machine, invented to test driving skill. Standing inside a small room, the golf devotee will be able to drive without breaking mirrors or windows, and obtain a sure test of his driving ability. To try his skill, the golfer steps up in front of a chute and tees off. The ball travels into a cone-shaped device circling upward in a rotary path, and contacting sensitive mercury switches every fifteen yards. These switches make tiny red lights flash on so the golfer can tell how far the ball is going. When it stops, it drops into a spout and lights give the yardage.





Towed by two tractors, this huge grain sisvator was moved eleven miles across the country

## PENCIL WILL NOT TIRE WRITER

Designed to prevent writing fatigue, a pencil recently placed on the market has its lower end shaped to fit the fingers. This design makes it almost impossible to write at a cramped angle that might tire the hand, and prevents the fingers from slipping down toward the point. The pencil contains a reserve supply of the leads.

#### GRAIN ELEVATOR TAKES AN ELEVEN-MILE TRIP

A towering grain elevator went on an eleven-mile journey, the other day, in one of the most unusual of moving Jobs. To avoid blocking roads, it was taken directly across country over rolling and hilly farm land, streams and railroads. The eightyfoot-high building traveled upon an endless-tread carriage, with two ten-ton tractors providing motive power. Temporary bridges were built to help the building over streams and railroads. The journey was completed successfully in four days without damaging the structure's walls.



New High-intensity mercury-vapor street lamp that gives almost pure white light

#### MERCURY LAMPS GIVE NEAR-WHITE LIGHT

THE FIRST high-intensity mercury-vapor lamps ever employed in street lighting in this country were installed recently in Lynn, Mass. Instead of the greenish-violet light given off by low-pressure mercury tubes, the new lamps emit rays that are nearly white. This is accomplished by combining an ordinary incandescent bulb with a highintensity mercury tube as shown at left. As the tube heats up, pressure is built up inside it and it gives off whitish rays which combine with the red and yellow rays from the incandescent bulb.

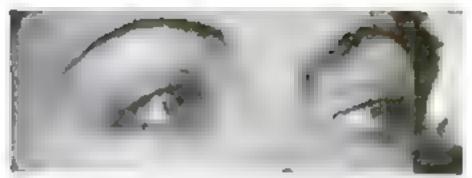


Laft, acoustic Inboratory where soundabsorbing wall materials are tested. The 'ngine room" to seen in the foreground. At right, the loudspeaker swings on pendulum

To A testing chamber of an Eastern acoustical laboratory might well go the dubious honor of being the noisiest room in the world. A bedlam of ear-splitting noises produced here tests the performance of sound-absorbing wall materials. Microphones in the chamber, and recording instruments in an adjoining room, enable engineers to make tests without being exposed to the din, which is produced by a loud-

speaker hung on a pendulum. The swinging speaker distributes the sound evenly, and walks set slightly askew to one another minimize interference that would otherwise be set up. In contrast with the racket of this reverberation chamber, a "quiet room" constructed nearby is practically without sound.





Section of photograph made with new screen abouting unusual eccating effect

#### PHOTOS LOOK LIKE ETCHING

PHOTOGRAPHS that look like etchings are obtained in a process just perfected by a California expert. This striking effect is attained by the use of a special transparent screen bearing an imprinted pattern of fine lines, which is inserted in the negative



Placing occurs in contact with tentifierd paper

PILL DISPENSER

FITS POCKET

rounded bottom with the

thumb, a new pill disperser

delivers one tablet at a time. A

apring forces the tablets down-

ward into contact with a metal.

cup. As the cup is rotated, it

picks up the tablet.

OPERATED by turning its

holder of the camere with the plate or tilm, and through which the picture 19 taken. Development makes peensaneat the etched effect on the negative. An alternative method permits contact prints or enlargements showang the etched effect to be made from ordinary negatives. in this case, the special screen is simply placed against the senutized printing paper and the print or enlargement is made in the usual way without losing etched effect



#### MECHANICAL MAN HEARS AND SPEAKS

A MECHANICAL man that understands and obeys spoken commands has just been brought to this country and placed on exhibition by its British creator, Professor Harry May of London, When such orders are given as "Wake up," "Stand up," and "Raise your meht arm the robot promptly obeys also fir ng a blank-cartridge partol when directed. When asked, "How old are you?" it repues, Fourteen years," in a sepulchrait voice. Directions are given in carefully couched phrases, the automaton remaining motionless if the wording is changed. Its brain is an electrical oscillograph. that records and recognizes certain patterns of voice modulations, operating the motor-driven figure and its loudspeaker voice through selective relays. Before this mechanism was perfected, the figure occasionally played strange pranks, according to May Once it mauled an assistant and on another occasion it shot unexpectedly at its creator, as if endowed with the malevolence of a mechanical monster of fiction. At present, however, the robot is on its good behavior and runs docilely through its repertoire of twenty or more answers to questions, also executing a wide variety of motions on request.

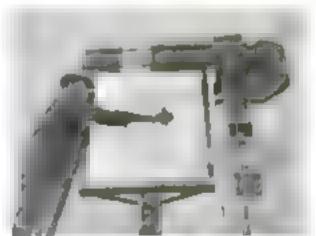


#### NEW KEYBOARD AIDS GUITAR PLAYER

To simplify the tank of fingering a guitar, an Oklahoma man has invented 4 keyboard designed to fit over the neck of the instrument. The ettachment contains 108 keys, carresponding to the eighteen tones that can be sounded on each string. In playing the mitar, a performer merely presses one of the smooth topped keys instead of pressing directly upon the atrings. Keys comprising a chord are painted so they can be distinguished.







#### FROSTED GLASS GUARDS RAILROAD SEMAPHORE

LEST an engineer fail to see a signal camouflaged by foliage, or interpret its meaning correctly, a British railroad in fitting its semaphores with safety-first screens of frosted glass. Against one of these white backgrounds, the position of the signal arm can be seen at a considerable distance.



Let ren kahe

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s. e. 42 ng 5 ps

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to

Regular Airship Flights
Berlin to New York
Will Start Next Summer

giant airsn ps for commercia, transatiantic service is being urged upon the government by the National Advisory Commit ee for Aeronautics

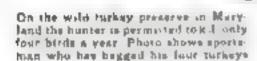


Uniformed men from the Priedrichshafen naval school keep a ghtseats our of the way as the Graf Zeppelia ground crew prepares to walk the airship out of its hangar at start of flight



## Wild Turkey Paradise

Saves Our Famous Bird



N THE wooded hilts along the Potomac River in western Maryland the wild torkey with the aid of one courageous aportsman, is making a last determined stand against extinction. The lurkey, like the bison, was slaughtered ruthlessly by early hunters and has disappeared entirely from many areas. But, because of the vision of one man, extinction is no longer a serious threat.

Safeguarded on a 6.000-acre tract o woods and roding fields, the turkeys have multiplied rapidly. Each year hunters privileged to shoot over the preserve, bar 1.000 of them. An additional 2,500 are shipped all over the country, and ever abroad to propagate their kind. Yet, despite these inroads, there are today 25,00.

wild turkeys on the preserve.

Creation of this singular haven has been the work of thirty-five years. Since 1894 Henry P Bridges, the sportsman who conceived the project, has devoted his life to the work. Others, before Bridges, had tried to raise wild turkeys in captivity and had failed. The natural temper of the turkey, the depredations of rodents, and the ravages of disease made the attempt a source of constant disappointment.

BRIDGES had been a hunter and nature lover since boyhood. It disturbed him to find that wild turkeys had been practically annihilated in Maryland. The time was not long past when hunters in that state, in Virginia, and the Carolinas had slaughtered them by the thousands. Slaughtered is the right word, for the hunters first trapped the hirds and then shot them from blinds. It was a regrettable state of affairs and, old hunters told Bridges, nothing could be done about it. But Bridges.

bad the east e in carry to be supplied thing. Morning a ter morning he was and take to the worste to study bahas of the worste to study bahas for the word as a tertial with a tacker call and study their enaited to they are he had they are he to the reserve to the total they are he total the total they are he total the total they are he total they are he total they are he total the total they are he to the total the total they are he to the total they are to the total they are to the total they are he to the total they are to the total the total they are to the total the total

wad turkeys by the man

He found, for example, that a thet of grain would never do. The wild turkeys demanded a generous supply of spiders, grasshoppers, crickets, snails, beetles, and caterpillara. The U.S. Biological Survey corroborated his findings. Gazzards of wild turkeys showed that their diet consisted of fifteen and five-tenths percent animal matter and eighty-four and five-tenths percent vegetable.

When he believed he had thoroughly mastered his problem, Bridges, with a homemade trap of chicken wire, took two gobblers and two bens. Choosing a large farm near Hancock, Md., he began his breeding experiments. He was striking out into an entirely new field with no experience to draw upon except his own studies

in the woods and no rules to guide him except his own common sense. By the painful and sometimes discouraging method of trul and error, he evolved his own system of hatching and brooding and developed his own feeds and his own means of keeping the turkey houses and ranges some ary

ROBERT

MARTIN

The flock increased, for Bridges, gaining experience, found that raising the younglings was not an insuperable problem. By selective breeding, he improved the quality of his stock and before long he was in position to send young turkeys to private and public game preserves.

Once he had demonstrated the practics belity of breeding the wild fowl domestically, he found that sportsmen every-







Henry F. Bridges, sevior of the wild turkey, to shown inspecting a lew of the thousands of wild turkeys he has successfully bred in captivity

where enthusiastically supported the work Conservation societies, hunting clubs, and private land owners snapped up the young turkeys as fast as Bridges offered them. The farm at Hancock became famous wherever wild turkeys were known.

It was then that the Woodmont Rod and Gun Club asked Bridges to move his breeding stock and equipment to the riub's preserve. Bridges had been a member of the club for years and was active in its affairs. Sensing an opportunity to broaden the scope of his work, he accepted the invitation.

The Woodmont preserve was one of the finest in the country. It embraced 6,000 acres of some of the most picturesque country in the east. The club had been founded in 1870 by Rear-Admiral Robley D (Fighting Bob) Evans. Sometime earlier Evans had accepted the invitation of a Maryland mountaineer to bunt over the hills along the Potomac. The mountaineer showed Evans a wooded plateau between Sideling Hill Mountain and Roboloway Rodge that was as near to being a hunter's

At a banquet in Washington, Evans

over it. Evans fanned their enthusiasm with glowing tales of
his experiences. As a result
of "is propagands work the
Woodmont club was formed.
On its roster were cabinet
members, congressmen, capitalests, business men, and
Army and Navy officers. The
tract on the Potomac was
bought. For years the only
club house was a log cabin
that had been used by Washington while on his survey for
Governor Fairfax of Virginia.

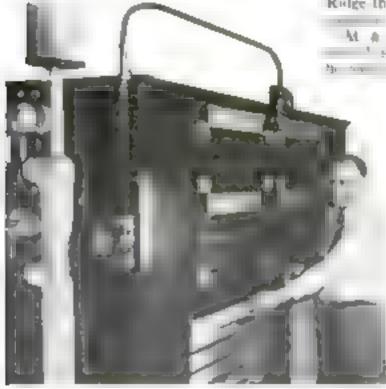
The club was destined to become one of the weathnest in existence. Its sixty members, before the depression were reputed to be worth \$800,000,000. Five presidents

have tramped through its forests and President Roosevelt was to have spent a few days there last fall. Its present clubbouse, modestly called a lodge, is a veritable palace.

No such luxury marked the club when Bridges moved his wild turkey flock over from Hancock. The log-catan clubhouse had recently been burned and a trorganization of the membership was to be attempted. Plans were made for a new clubhouse and the preserve was enclosed. Fourteen miles of fence were built an undertaking that took twenty-five carloads of wire and 4,000 locust posts. The fence was nine feet above ground and extended eighteen inches into the ground to bar the entrance of burrowing rodents.

For the first several years, hunting turkeys on the preserve was forbidden, and the ban was not lifted until the bards in the flock numbered 400. Then the original flock was freed and hunters for the first time were permitted to shoot them. But several stringent restrictions were imposed. The hag was limited to two turkeys on any one day and to four birds for the season. It was further stipulated that hunters using pump guns should carry not more than two shells in the chambers of their guns. This restriction placed them on an equal footing with the men hunting with double-harreled shotguns.

The liberated birds at first found their freedom a temptation to describ the preserve. They spread rapidly over the countryside but soon discovered the error of their ways. The neighboring woods offered no such luxurious (Continued on page 109)



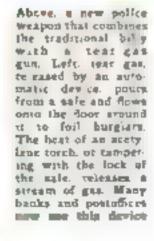
In this electrically heated incubator, phrasaut and qualages are batched at Woodmont. Its capacity is 10,000 ages

## Powerful Gas Weapons

Police Borrow Methods of Chemical Wortare to Bring Lears to the Lyes of Desperate Criminals and Control Mobs and Industrial Rioters Without Real Bloodshed or Serious Innov.



Above, chemical granades and candles of
yar our types. At the
front to a flagmentation grander and ideal
for comparison. The
small representation of
the center is detigned to be carried
tonymisming in the
pucket by postermen.
At left, an efficient
armed with a gas ther
paint a advanting
behind a bullet provith aid of the type
now was d by postermen.



ERHAPS you read, not long ago, about the spectacular ending of the careers of two notorious criminals. Harry and Jennings Young. Wanted for a number of murders and other crimes, the two men were trapped in a house at Houston, Texas. Police officers, surrounding the house threw several tear-gas grenades into the building. A few minutes later they entered and a search revealed that the desperadoes had barricaded themselves in the habroom When an attempt was made to force the door, the trapped men opened fire

We re dead. Come and get us," one of them called out. At the same us and of ficers shot tear gas through the ballroom window, Atmost immediately the sound of pistol shots came from within the room, After the gas had been given time to act, police opened the bathroom door and found one of the men dead and the other dying. Rather than surrender to the overpowering gas and the law, the criminals had shot each other.

Contrast this with a scene that had taken place a short time before in Missouri. There the Young brothers had barricaded themselves in a farmhouse. A group of officers, armed with the usual purtois and with a small quantity of tear gas, surrounded the house. Because of an insufficient amount and improper use, the gas contributed nothing towards subduing the criminals. In the fighting that followed, six officers were killed and neveral wounded. While reinforcements were being obtained, the two desperadoes escaped.

This bit of recent history serves to it ustrate the effective way in which chemical warfare can be used against armed criminals. But tear gas and other chemical substances are not used merely in the war against gangsters. They are employed in the bloodless subduing of mohs, protection of valuable property locked in safes, repulsing of vicious does, and safeguarding of the home.

mane method of making people behave. They cause no permanent injury and reduce the necessity for the use of firearms with consequent danger to innocent bystanders, including women, and chi dren. Even bullets often fail to halt a highly coraged mob, but there is no record of a rioting crowd that failed to beed the relentless effect of an adequate quantity of tear gas or one of its more powerful brothers

The use of the so-called non-lethal or non-killing gases is a phase of chemical warfare that developed directly from the World Wor Although chemical warfare, as applied to peace-time control of crime and protection of property, is new to most persons, the idea of using chemicals as weapons is an old one. At different times for more than 2,000 years,

## Aid War on Gangsters

By Walter E. Burton

Oriental peoples have employed various chemicals in fighting. The finely ground peoples of the Japanese and the stinkpots of the Cathese are the ancestors of the modern garenades and guns. Various armies have use suiphat, Greek fire, and similar means of chemically attacking or repulsing their endings. Laring our own Cavil War, sulphar It mes were used for a gas attack in the step of Charleston, and she is containing Greek fire were dropped on the city.

In he afternoon of April 22, 1015, Breash and French solvers saw a heavy, green ish choid roding amin ously towards them. It was other ne gas, released by the German army. Thus was poison gas, regarded by many his stary experts, who point to comparative figures between guishot and guidances, as the most humane weapon ever developed, added to the world's arminent.

About 19.9, army elemical officers began to consider name of the non-positions wartime gases as possible weapons for use by law-enforcing officers in time of peace. As a result, the modern non-lethal gases, which have come to be associated with riots and other violence, have been given a prominent

piace in police equipment

Chemical agents suitable for law enforcement can be divided into three groups. The mi dest agent is Hexachiocethane or "Ht a few ounces of which mixed with certain in organic compounds, will produce more smoke than a million pipes of peace. HC mixture generally is employed in hand grenades, rate grenades, and candies. The dense smoke, which biots out everything that it surrounds. has a sweetish smell, is harmless to the person encountering it, and does not make the use of a gas mask necessary. The laying of smoke acreens is becoming recognized as a valuable factical operation by police and military organizations. Behind a smoke screen, for instance, officers can approach a house containing barricaded criminals, and then can pour bull s or gas into the building. Any shots directed towards the officers will be random and bence seldom effective, as the criminals cannot see their targets

lear gases, or lachrymators, are, as their name indicates, intended to induce volent weeping. The abundant flow of tears causes temporary blindness; and such blindness interferes considerably with whatever it was the victum intended to do. Some tear gases are capable of producing blinding tears when they are present in only one part of gas to

10 000,000 of air

Chloroacetophenone, or CN, a white, crystalline so id aimilar to granulated sugar in appearance, is the chemical usually employed in tear-gas grenades candles and guns. In addition to inducing violent weeping, it is, in







An aurial bomb for scattering tear gas. This might be used effectively in givil desorders.

concentrated amounts, painful to the skin-Discovered in 1877, this compound was not developed into a practical tear gas in time for use in the World War. It is a remarkably stable substance. It is capable of withstanding high temperature, does not corrode metal shelts or grenades contaking it, and is not affected by moisture. In its work of producing team, it acts as a finely divided solid, like so much superpepper. It is distributed by means of shells containing small amounts of exprosive, or by means of candles or burning-type grenades. Solid CN particles have the pleasant odor of locast blossoms. This tear gas produces violent weeping and skin itching hair protection against it can be provided by tight-fitting goggles and celblose pads held over the nose and mouth.

When CN is dissolved in chloroform benzene, chloropiczin or other solvent, it becomes a more powerful producer of tears. CNS, as this form is called, no longer smells like a locust tree in bloom but instead produces a violent, biting sensation in the nostrils. Besides producing tears in overwhelming quantities, it causes severe irrastion of the nose, throat, and akin. The best gas mask is necessary for complete protection. Shells, and hand and rifle grenades of the explosive type, are used to disperse CNS.

IF TEAR gas, or CN solution, fails to step the mob, or if the person being dealt with is a dangerous criminal, there remains stall a more severe chemical that the modern law-enforcement officer can use. This is an irritant smoke. The substance most commonly used boasts the name of Diphenylaminechlorarsine. To save breath. chemists have abbreviated this to DM or KO. In pure form it is bright yellow, and in the crude form, green.

Like Chloracetophenone, this compound was not developed in time for use in the World War, although the Germans knew how to make it in 1913. In solid form, it bas almost no odur, but when distributed through the air in the form of finely divided particles or smoke, it smells like smoke. The victim has little time to appreciate this odor however, for the compound causes a violent burning of the throat and nose, followed by sneezing, coughing, vomsting, and prostration. A splitting headache lasting for several hours may develop. The effects of KO gas usually last for hal a day, whereas the effects of ordinary tear gas may last for only a short time. Irritant smoke is dispersed by means of candles, which are thrown like hand grenades. The best commercial gas mask, equipped with a mechanneal filter, is needed to provide protection. Even then, the gas may cause a skin rash when present in high concentration,

PARTICULARLY effective are the gases that are a combination of tear gas and irritant smoke. No one who lacks a suit able gas mask can withstand such a combination. Yet in a comparatively short time, the person unlucky enough to come in contact with the gases will recover

A considerable array of weapons has been developed for use of tear gas and similar non-lethal chemicals. Perhaps the most-med gadget for dispersing tear or similar gas where it is wanted is the chemical grenade. This consists of a metal container filled with the material, accompanied by an explosive charge which is set off by a firing mechanism, or a material that burns and releases the gas. As long as the grenade is not in use, a safety pinprevents the firing mechanism from uperating. Just before the grenade is hucled this pin is pulled out. A spring then throws the lever off and causes a bring pin to strike the primer, igniting a fuse, which burns for a brief interval before the main charge is fired.

Explosive grenades usually contain CN dissolved in a liquid which causes lititation to the throat and nose, so that, together with the action of the tear gas on the eyes, a three-point attack results. Such

gus grenades are effective instantaneously. Burning grenades require several seconds or minutes to deliver their load of gas. Smokeless powder mixed with CN produces one form, the powder acting as

(vel. Another combination is CN with the HC smoke muture, which acts as a screen as well as a tear-producer, A third form of burning grenade is filled with the harmless HC smoke mixture, and is used solely

for acceeming purposes.

A close relative to the gas grenade is the chemical candle. The candle now in general use was developed not long ago by the Chemical Warfare Service. It consists of a cylindrical metal container measuring five and three quarters by two and three eighths inches and equipped with yent holes. that are opened by the action of the burning material laside. This fuel is mixed with tear-gas material. A standard candle burns about three minutes, while a quickburning type darcharges its gas in less than thirty seconds. Either tear gas, irritant smoke, or a screening smoke can be used in such candles. Candles contain up to tive armes as much gas-producing material as hand grenades. Unlike some grenades, the quick-burning candles cannot be picked up and thrown back at the original thrower. This is because there issue, through numerous holes in the top and along the sides of the steel container, blasts of hot gases that make it impossible for anyone to pick up the candle.

VARIOUS types of guns have been devetoped for discharging tear gas. In fact an ordinary pistol, rifle, or shotgun of 38 calibre or larger can be employed to fire tear-gas shells. A shell smaller than .38 calibre cannot hold enough tear gas to be effective

The Big Bertha of gas artillery is a socalled field gun that fires gas projectiles over ranges up to 450 feet. It is intended for use against criminals barricaded in a building, and under similar circumstances. The shell is one and one-half inches in diameter and ten inches long. The firing charge ignites a fuse in the projectile, which in turn causes an explosive charge to scatter the gas material at the Instant the shell arrives at its mark, Short-range shells, for use over distances up to thirtyfive feet, and long range shells for use up to 450 feet, are provided. The gun also can fire star shells, equipped with tany parachutes, which illuminate the landscape at night, or (Continued on page 104)



Above, the business or o delensing hehr ing at close quarters

## Mysterious New Aircraft Powered by Reaction Motor

MAGINE a beauer than air flying craft deveid of any visible means of propulsion, which rises from the earth and travels through the air in apparent defiance of the law of gravity. Lifting itself by its own bootstraps, by singing weights about its interior it could navigate at will in the stratosphere or even in the unknown reaches of outer space. Such a craft is brought within the realm of speculation by pioneer experiments of Harry W. Bull, of Syracuse, N. Y., with an entirely new form of propulsion that he terms the reaction motor

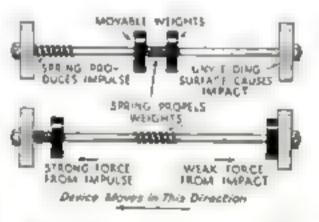
Suspended from a pair of light, flexible wires, in his laboratory, hangs a cylindrical tube about a foot long. At the touch of an electric switch, it becomes alive and leaps forward, as if drawn by some invisting magnet. Actually the power plant, a curious system of reciprocating weights, is contained within the tube itself

This elementary form of reaction motor operates on a principle that has long been neglected by engineers, but which Bullbearves can be applied in nircraft and other vehicles. It depends upon the difference in effectiveness of two ways of transmitting energy, which can be termed impact and impuse. If a weight is thrown against a sould wall, it is stopped by impact, and much of its energy is wasted in distorting the weight and wall and in proaucing beat. However, if the weight is thrown against a spring fastened to the wall, it is stopped by impulse, the spring conserving the energy of the moving weight and transmitting the resulting force, with little loss, to the wall. Tests have shown a weight will yield three times more force by impulse than by impact



Harry W Bull, Syracuse, M. Y., inventor eshibits an experimental model of his reaction motor with which he hopes to power an arresult that will, apparently, defy gravity. When the power is shot off the two pointers, above coincide. Weights in the device are operated by electromagnets.





Applying this principle in the manner shown in the accompanying diagram, he mounts two movable weights in a cylinder and starts them simultaneously in opposite directions. One is stopped by a flat steel plate, and the other by a spring. The difference in the effectiveness of the two blows, as explained above, is sufficient to kick the cylinder forcibly in the direction of the spring. The weights may be returned to their original positions by any standard mechanical means, and the cycle repeated continuously, providing a steady and self-contained driving force without recourse to propellers, rocket jets, or any other familiar means of propulsion.

From the present experimental modes to a reaction motor powerful enough to lift aircraft seems a long step. Achieving a practical reaction motor, bull points out, depends to a large extent, paradoxically, upon how inefficient it can be made. The more force that can be wasted in impact, the greater force will be left to push ahead, a new problem for engineers, who have spent years trying to conserve energy rather than dissipate it. Lakewise, much experimentation remains to be done upon the impulse side of the apparatus, which is still far from efficient

Supposing these difficulties overcome, what would an airship, driven by a renction motor, look like? Bull Visualizes a globular craft with a motor in the form of an upright cylinder containing two pirtons operating in opposite directions, one delivering an impulse and the other no impact. A carburetor adapted for mixing vaporised oxygen and gasoline would supply an explosive mixture to drive the pistons. Several cylinder units could be used to obtain a steady lifting force. Others placed horizontally would provide forward motion. A similar impulse-impact cylinder of reduced size, operated electrically and mounted near the outer shell of the ship, would rotate the craft for steering. An airship driven by this new method could travel at high speed and could be used at either high or low altitudes.



THEOWING arrows with the bul-che, a At top, throw nit an prepar to the Mayon. weapon used by ancient Mayon hunters hul-che e ck Inset has been revived in Los Angeles, Calif. as a close up of anch a new sport. Discovered by a noted ar-

theologis in Whynn runs, he has the or a shirt sick with a book at one end, in a ger, with two tinger biles at he other In post-on for cases rging an arrow the backed end restagainst the feathered and or the arrow he shall of which lies perpet the hogers of the brower's have. The scite is in one of an extension of the buman arm.

So workmen may give the Washington Monument, at Washington, D. C., its first cleaning and overhaul since it was completed fifty years ago, the 555-foot shaft has been encased in the highest continuous scaffold ever built Standing on planks laid across the steel framework of the giant scahold workmen with cut away all weakened more far The join's hus dug ouwill then be nifed with tresh mortar and the Monument will then look like new



Above Wash agree Menument photographed with acadimid but a pp around is from lost and to top At a westman as high months to the Manument 555 ea high

#### BULL BAILS OUT IN PARACHUTE

RUSS Some of James es in heir citis of a few speciel each ite recents. Dated the ors pressed a bull 1 to service With the particular and many him he was during out of a be taken at a bright of several things not ter. When he muched the ground be took off across the fields in terror

#### HOTEL LIGHT SIGNALS ARRIVAL OF MAIL

Excit miest in a large Chicago hotel is notified instantly of the arrival of mail by a sorting rack that automatically causes a green light to dash on in his room. Each of the cubbyholes in the tack cobounts a metal flap that bangs vertically when the hole is empty. When a letter is inserted, this flap is pushed up, completing an electrical circuit and switching on the light in the room of the guest to whom the mail is addressed. By pushing a button, the guest may notify the bell captain that he wishes the mail delivered by bellboy in his room. Below, panel over hotel held captain & deak that shows light when a guest wents his mail Above, light that automentically goes on to when there is theil for h m. Right, ruck that



#### TUBING CUT OFF SOUARE WITH NEW TYPE VISE

Curring perfectly source ends on thin copper or brass tubing, without crushing or marring, is made easy by a vise recently placed on the market. All sizes of tubing from one eighth of an inch to two anches are quickly locked in place by means of a reversible vise block and thumbscrew. A saw guide keeps the binde running in a straight line, assuring an accurate right-angle cut without chipping or distorting the end. The vise is made of aluminum with steel inserts to increase its strength and insure the durability of the tool.

lism he langes sowing

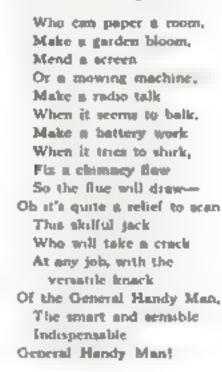
#### Handy Man

N AN AGE of Specialization When each of us labors at A part of un operation And doesn't know more than that; When everyone's concentrating As narrowly as he can, I thoose to be celebrating The General Handy Man!

Br BERTON BRALEY

Who can paset and plumb By the rule of thumb; Mend a roof with ter-And tinker a car. Mix concrete, Build a gorden seat Or solder a leaky can, The highly efficient Nearly concurrent General Handy Man!

When a Doctor's life long mission Is Noses-and nothing else! When a Scientist's whole ambition Is to study the tails of smelts! When each of us seems to yearn to Be a rog in the Cosmic Plan. It's rather a joy to turn to The General Handy Man!



A STRANCE, twin-hulled boat, built re-





#### MAN-MADE WINTER TESTS INSULATING MATERIAL

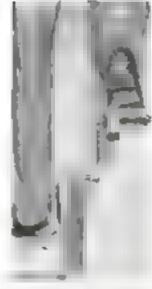
To test the ability of his product to withstand rigorous temperatures, a manufacturer of building insulation produces his own winter in his own inboratory. The weather-making room is a simple cell in which artificial refrigeration creates winter temperatures down to five degrees above zero. One wall of the room is overced by a three-foot square opening. This opening, when a test is under way, is covered in turn by standard building materials such as brick and wood and special insulation materials, Electrical devices attached to the outside of the wall show the amount of heat escaping.

#### FIREMEN START BLAZE

NEW YORK CITY fire-fighters set fire to a tenement bustoing recently to get it out of the way of a tunnel. Thus gave them a chance to test a sprinkler system and several types of fire-retarding walls. Three engine companies were ready to check the flames had they spread too far,

#### LIGHTS ON BICYCLE PEDALS

Tayeng to reduce the dangers of right cycling, an Engash inventor han developed a pair of maving tal lights to render cyclists more read ly visible to motorists coming up behind them. The lights consist of red reflecting lenses fixed in short. clocks, one of which is bolted to

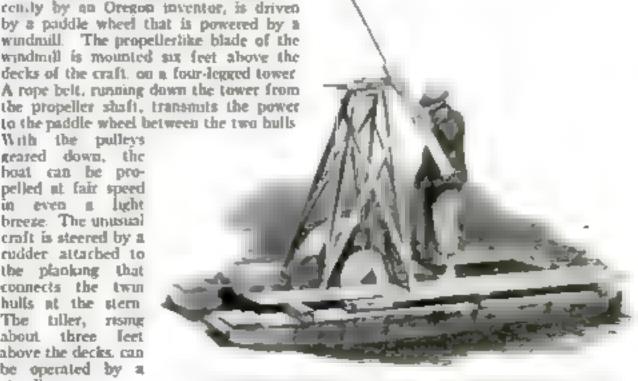


Reflectors on bicycle pedans warn motorists.

the underside of each pedal of the bicycle. The lenses are thus kept in motion by the pedaling of the cyclist, remaining stationary only so long as he is coasting They arrest a motorist's attention quickly, and tell him that it is a bicycle he is overtaking

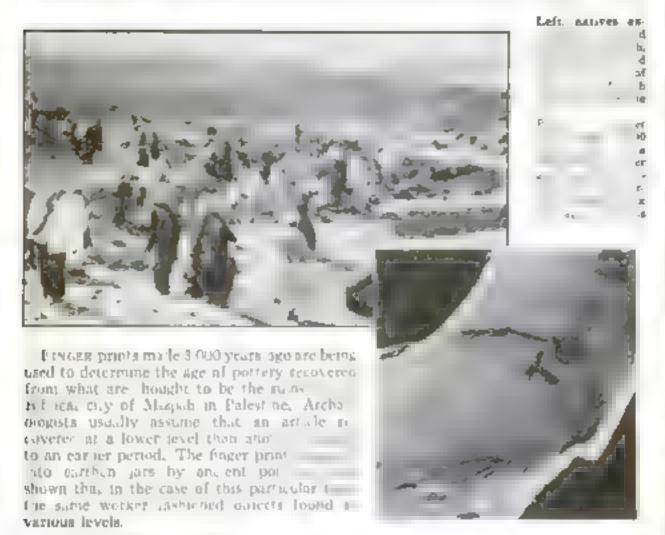
#### WINDMILL ON DECK RUNS STRANGE BOAT

decks of the craft, on a four-legged tower to the paddle wheel between the two bulls With the pulleys geared down, the hoat can be propelled ut fair speed in even a light breeze. The unusual craft is steered by a rudder attached to the planking that connects the twin hulfs at the stern The tiller, rising about three feet above the decks, can be operated by a standing man.



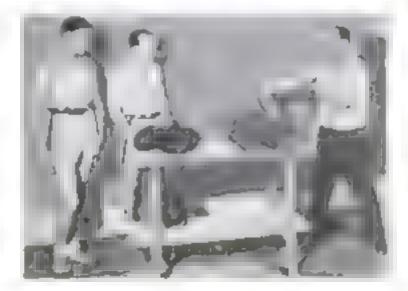
The paddle wheel of this unusual heat is can by the windmill seen an dock

#### FINGER PRINTS SOLVE ANCIENT RIDDLE



#### ROBOT EXERCISES ARMS OF BOXERS

A MECHANICAL training device that teaches a boxer to move his arms straigh, and last has been invented by a Pennsylvania shoemaker. Two handles, powered by an electric motor, fly bock and forth at terrific speed while the boxer hangs on to them. According to the inventor, this develops the boxing must es. In the photograph at the right, he is demonstrating his machine





#### SLOT MACHINE VENDS CONCENTRATED SUNSHINE

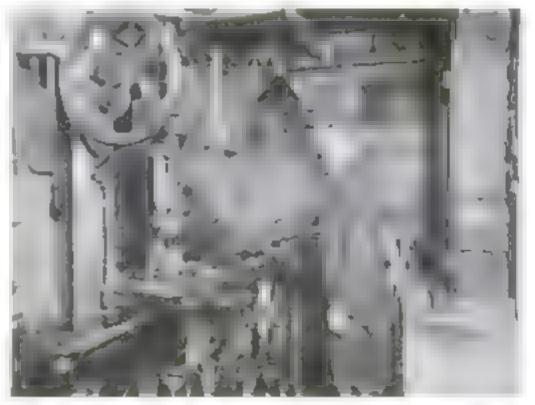
For these who cannot afford a trip to summer chines, an automatic vending machine provides what is said to be the equivalent of a day's exposure to sunshine at the beach. Dropping a coin in a siot tures on an artificial sun-tan lamp, before which the customer may basic for seven minutes before the lamp automatically shots itself off. As a precaution against an overdose, a printed notice on the machine warms the user against another treatment inside of three days

#### WATERS POTTED PLANTS WITH SANDSTONE WICK

A stone wick that waters potted plants has been tested with success by Prof. B E. Livingston of Johns Hopking University, Baltimore. Md. The rod, made of the granted and stal filtering insterial resembling porous sandstone, is placed in the pot with one end extending down through the hole in the bottom in a pan of water. This wick carnes up jumenough water to keep the plant healthy

#### DAIRY EXPERT HAS FURNITURE HOBBY

THE problems of dairy farming which engross K E. Parks during the hours he spends in the Bureau of Dairy Industry at Washington are displaced from his mind during lessure hours by problems such as that of turning a leg for a piece of period furniture. Parks is only now getting into his full stride as a creator of time furniture and ship models Heretafore, much of his time has been occupied with equipping the shop beneath the porch of his home. The jig and circular saws the bench lathe, the drill press and other pieces of equipment were not only designed by Parks but built by him. A single item, a drill press saved him \$300, the amount it would have cost if purchased commercially. A drawing board is conspicuous among the equipment. It is upon this that the details of everything he builds is first set down by this methodical hobbyist. Ris plans for the future include the building of unusual furniture



K. E. Parks at the back-geared engine lathe he designed and built himself.

New Suit Aids Divers' Quest for Gold

INDEPENDENT of air supply from the nurface, a grotesque diving suit recently perfected, is expected to carry a marine salvager down 2,500 feet, a depth hitherto impossible for divers. The body of the suit, enclosing the head as well as body, consists of two massive steel sections joined at the waist. Heavily reinforced rubber tubing is used for the arms and icgs. Toois, such as traws, hooks and hammers, are attached directly to the ends of the arms and are operated by hand screws inside the meeves. Powerful lights, bolted to the crown of the suit and to either arm, furnish illumination for work on the bottom. The suit contains a letephone for instant communication with the surface. While on the bottom the diver

exhales through a mask connected with a can of caustic sodo and charcoal which absorbs the carbon double in his breath. A flask within the suit meanwhile liberates oxygen so that the atmosphere remains of

normal composition and pressure. Through these means the diver can work below water for four hours at a time without experiencing ill effects. As a result the diver can be raised to the surface without the delay necessary to sire vent "bends." an afflic tion common with suits now in use.



depth. Left diver in new sun ready to be lowered in a Kast Riv. er New York Cry is teer of its aperation Be ow. d see a lowe part of au. t and wear ing the mask through which he becather dut ing his tubmergence



#### ELECTRIC MOTOR POWERED BY SUNLIGHT



These plates are used to turn sunlight into electricity to run motor

W HAT is said to be the first sun-powered electric motor constructed in the courstry has been completed by J. Thomas Rhamsting, Detroi. inventor When sunlight falls upon a set of light-sensitive plates, shown at the center of the accompanying perture, it is transformed into electricity, A current flows between the front of the photoelectric plates, which is positively charged, and the metal back which is the negative pole. This current spins an armature

To Prevent roots from entering a sewer pipe and clogging it, protective rings have been placed on the market for insertion in each joint between sections of pipe, osshown above. Made of copper, the rings are declared to last indefinitely. When hairlike root tentacles penetrate a leaking joint and encounter the ring, they are chemically poisoned and their growth in that direction is stopped, although no harm whatever, it is said is done to the tree or plant to which they belong. The pipe, also escapes all injury



## Strange Equipment SEENINYOUR MICROSCOPE



Foreign of our enlarged about 200 diameters. Note the camb with which the insect cleans its body. One part of the comb to de like a built blade against the leg when not in use.

TO MATTER where you go, you cannot escape the busy ant, except on the tops of the highest mountains and in extreme polar regions. You can find ante in the dry, hot desert or the steaming tropics. If you are like most persons, you have little love for them. Rather you notice them because of raingled feelings of curiosity and fear. They seem, as you watch them going about their busy ways, to be guided by a mysterious sort of intelligence and to possess a power that is a bit threatening to your personal comfort.

If you are a microscope bobbyist, the aut will appeal to you in another way "Surely," you will tell yourself, "such an insect ought to have a few secret wonders that my magic lenses will reveal."

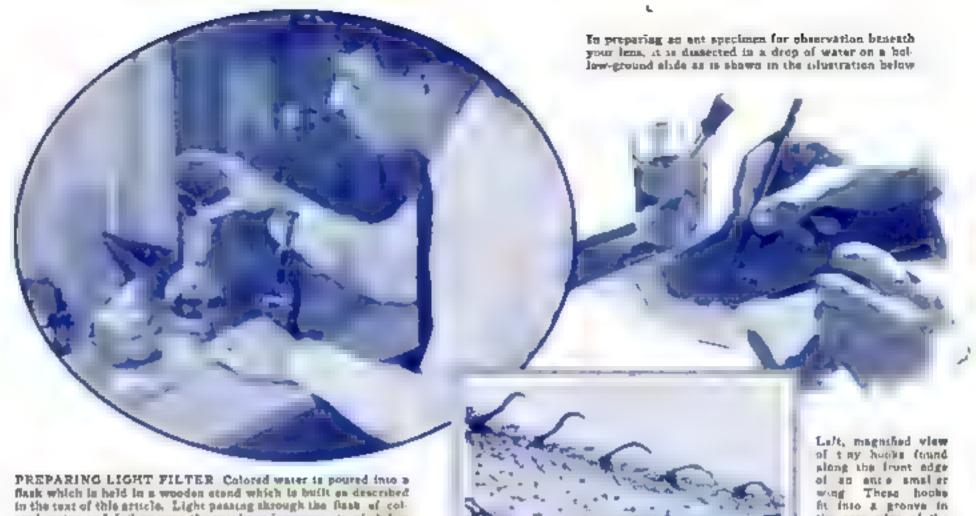
I'ut one of these creatures on a slide and look at it at even a low magnification of twenty diameters or so, and you will marvel at some of these wonders. An easy way to capture ant specimens is to hold the bowl of a teaspoon where one of them will crawl into it, moving the spoor about until the insect which at first will attempt to run around it, decides to try a short-cut. Lift the ant and deposit it in a wide mouth bottle by tapping the spoon on the bottle edge. In the bottle can be denatured alcohol or a strong solution of carbolic acid. The Litter which must be kept off skin and clothing, is preferred by some microscopists for killing insects because it renuers them somewhat more transparent. Before dissecting or mount

ing a specimen killed in the acid, weah it well in clear water

You will find that black ants do not make as good microscope specimens as those of lighter color, such as zeo, because they are opaque to light, Small red ants that you can capture in any garden are sufficiently translucent to make beautiful objects when placed whole on the side, either dry or in water, liquid petrolatum, or other medium.

Ants are outstanding social insects. The colonies are composed of different types of individuals, like colonies of bees and certain wasps. These form the highly specialized castes including workers queens, and males. Only the queens and males possess wings at certain periods of their development. The female workers never are winged, and frequently are comparatively small in size. In some species, the queen is several thousand times larger than the workers of her colony.

Perhaps you have seen, on a still, sultry afternoon, winged ants swarming in the air. These are males and femu as on their honeymoon flights. As if by a prearranged signal, all winged inhabitants of hundreds or thousands of colonies take to the air at the same time. Later most of the females pick out new home sites which may be a hole in the earth or a tunnel beneath a stone, shed their wings and actile down to raise a family. From this time until the first brood is hatched the typical queen does not eat or engage in other activity. Her massive wing mus-



cles, no longer required for locomotion because the wings have been discarded, are absorbed and converted into egg materral. Individual until in the first broad are small, because of the limited food supply. They assist their mother by bringing new food into the nest, so that the second and subsequent broads are made up of normal-used individuals. A queen ant may lay eggs and rause families for many years. This life cycle is not fullowed by every ant species, but is typical of many of them.

in the text of this article. Light passing through the fush of colored water and failing upon the specimen increases its visibility

Examine a wanged and under the microscope. You can see without much trouble that the wings, of generous proportions, require powerful muscles, so that the way in which the queen ant can exist without food while her first batch of eggs are developing becomes evident.

When you look at a worker ant, at moderate magnification, you will be struck by the welt-poushed appearance of ber-hody. The armor plate fairly glistens, with a finish rivaling that of a shiny motor car, Although your specimen spent much of its time in or on the ground. you fail to see particles of dirt on its body. Why is this?

FOR the answer switch to a somewhat higher power and examine carefully one of the fore legs of the aut. There, near the outer end of one of the sections (the tibia) is a delicately formed comb, with perfect rows of tiny teeth. It folds down, like a pocketknife blade, against the adjacent leg section or metatarsus. which likewise is toothed. Now you know how the ant keeps berself rlean. She combs her body with her fore legs, drawing her other legs and antennae through the notch formed by the comb and metatursus. Then she cleans the combs by passing the teeth through her mouth. She does not eat the dirt thus obtained, but sinetracks it to a little pocket lying just inside the mouth opening.

In this pocket she also stores, tem-

MORTON C. WALLING

By

perarrily, any solid food that she may have eaten. It remains there until all the juices it contained have been pressed out Then the pellet, formed by compressing the food and

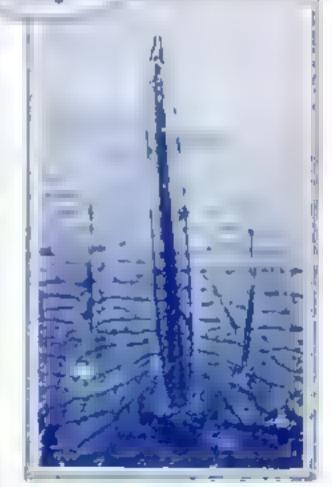
dirt porticles in the pocket, is discarded. The ant, therefore, actually does not eat solid food, but only liquids. Sometimes tt finds these liquids ready to drink. At other times it has to extract them from solul material in the pocket, or by squeezing a bit of solid food between its powerful mandibles. By carefully dissecting the head of a large ant, you may be able to find the lattle pellet in the pocket just anside the mouth.

The head and mouth parts of auta vary according to species. Generally there is a prominent pair of mandibles, usually touthed. These operate comewhat like the jaws of claw-type pancers. The ant uses them as its principal tools much as you use your hands. With them it cantures and kills other insects and presses their juices out for food; it tunnels through earth or wood, it uses them as weapons in fighting, it employs them as tongs for carrying eggs, young ants, and all sorts of objects.

In addition to the mandibles, the mouth parts that your microscope win reveal include the upper lip, or labrum, lower lip, or labium, and a pair of maxillae. The laboum and maxillae are equipped with pairs of jointed palpi, which are sensory organs probably (Continued on page 94)

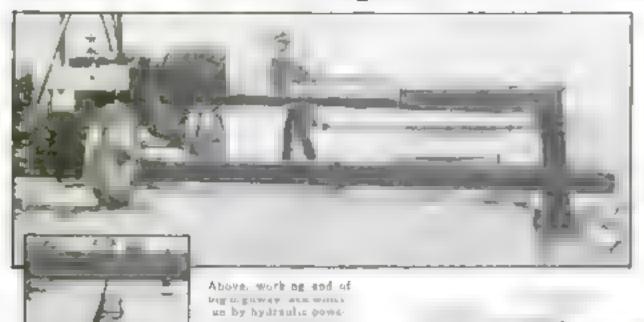
wing These hooks fit fato & gronva in the rear edge of the larger wing so they lock wings together

> Enlarged view at ef, of droptels the body of a fafurnish lood durhig the march's VER By ng period



The spake in the center of this parture is a bair on the body of an Aut Ir is mage fied about 550 diameters. Note the ridged nature of the insect's body as seen in microscope

#### Giant Pincers Repair Road Torn Up by Quake



When an earthquake played havor with California highway some time ago, engineers faced a difficult repair job. To close the gaps, they devised a giant pur of pincers with jaws thirty feet apart. An hydraulic jack inserted in the upper jaw provided the force to operate the pincers, which were mounted on a trailer. To align a section of road, the stationary jaw of the pincers was jammed against one side, the pivoted jaw against the other, and the hydraulic jack set in operation. Under terrific pressure, the fifty-ton blocks of concrete slid back into place. Thus 3,000 feet of highway was realigned.

CONCRETE SCARS

COUPLING

#### OLD WAR TANK NOW LIGHTING STATION

Right, diagram

In Astrono, England, an old war tank finding a peace-time use as a local electright plant's switching station. A centriposition was necied by the company and the fawn authorities gave them permission to use the tank if they did not change it appearance. The interior of the tank provides room for a small swit bloard and three each tension cabilles. A cylerior appearance, the tank still resist as memorial of the Warld War as not necessary to make outside changing it a light at



#### GLASS DISKS STICK SOLIDLY TOGETHER

IN A six a ng demonstrat, in of the accuracy with which optical glass can be ground, two pieces of such glacking together so tenaciously that the weight of a 10%-pound woman faired to separate them. The tenacity with which the pieces stuck together was fue solely to the aitrac one of the molecules in one piece for those in the other. It was estimated that the pieces were capable of resisting a separating force of ninety-five to 10% pounds. The surfaces of the glas had been polished to within a light of an inch of perfect flatness.





F H WHINNEY

#### NEON LIGHTS IN TUNNEL WARN MEN OF BLAST

Licers of red neon taking places, on curves in tunners project workers in he must one miles of shalls being driven by the Metropol tan Water District of Southern Cathi mile to serve as aquel at 8. The glowing strips of light, which can be seen long distances, warn workmen of impending dynamite explanions, of which there are 2,000 daily. The photograph above shows one of the warning signals.

#### WOMEN FLYERS TO GET FORCED LANDING PRIZE

A patter for forced landings has been announced by the president of the Ninety-Nine Club. American organization of women pilots. It is to be awarded each mouth to the girl flyer who lands at the greatest number of airports, successful forced landings counting two points and dead-stick landings made in pastures and fields, three. The purpose of the prize is to call attention to the nerve of women pilots in emergencies.



CHEMICALS extracted from petroleum are so aumerous the list fills a volume of 1,200 pages.

JACKKNIVES were used 1,000 years ago. In Germany, archaeologists have just nocapered a kuife with a folding blade which they estimate is at least ten centuries old.

CANDY phonograph records have been potented in England When you get tired of housing the record, you can eat it up!



AMERICANS still buy \$300,000 worth of buggy whips each year.

MONTANA'S geographic center is in a hitchen sink. Mute surpeyors seeking the exact center of the state, found the point was in the town of Lewistown, in the home of a doctor and in his hitchen sink.

SUNFLOWERS without at midnight. Records hept by scientists at the Boyce Thompson lustitute for plant Research, Yonkers. N. Y., show that the cells speed up their work after the clack strikes twelve For merly it was assumed that the speet in activity started at suprise.



COLLEGE students are getting smarter. Out of 188 colleges, 187 report lugher marks an intelligence tests now than before the depression began.

WORMS recently stapped a train in Texas Tens of thunsands covered the raits consed the drive wheels to slip and brought the trees to a katt.

GOLDEN EAGLES fly farter then two mites a minute. Timed oper a three and a half notic course in the magnitudes of Scatland, one was observed to be making this speed, at the same time gaining 1,000 feet in altitude.

EIGHT bundered and fifty words are all you need to know to corry on an ordinary Chipersalian.



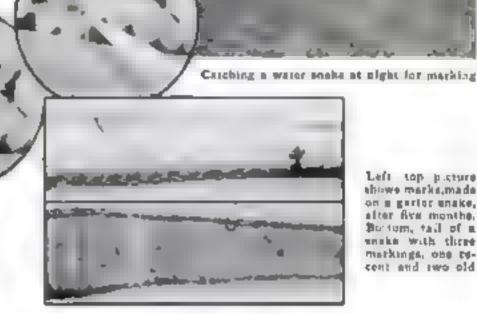
HEAT regulates the speed of units. At fifty degrees F., they run fifty-two feet an hour, at 100 degrees, 780 feet on hour. By glancing at a thermometer, a Harvard scientist found he could tell within five percent of how fast an ent would be moving. And by finding an ant, he could determine within one degree how but the day was.



#### SNAKES MARKED FOR STUDY OF TRAVEL

So that the habits of snakes, particularly their travel, may be accurately studied, a Texas expert has devised a singular method of marking them. Instead of branding the reptiles, as is done with cattle, or banding them like birds and bats, this expert clips scales on the underside of their tails. The operation, accomplished quickly and without apporent pain to the snakes, leaves a permanent scar. Beginning with the secand scale of the tail, scales are clipped from both the left and right sides. A card record is kept for each make showing which acales were clipped on either aide. Studies conducted thus far with marked snakes show that some remain in practically the same spot indefinitely, while others wander as far as four miles within two years

Right, how points of personn are anserted to cap a scale on a anales for marking it



Left top picture shows marks,made on a garter enake. efter five months. Bortom, tail of a unnke with three merkings, one reblo ows bee tees

#### it a done in this way. the snake .enothermed

Above how the clip

s completed When

#### NIGHT DEPOSITORY FOR TAILOR SHOP



Garment chute on foor of cleaning thup with instructions for using

TO PERMIT CUP tomers, after a shop has closed for the day, to leave clothing for cleaning pressing of fer pairing an inventor in East Orange, V J., has developed an ingenious receiving chute The receptacle is fitted to a parrow opening in a door or outside wall, and clothing drouped m.o it falls into a homper inside the shop. The customer writes his name and instructions regarding the clothing on paper which

appears in a slot below the main opening of the chute. Then, by means of a wheel, the customer winds the paper on a concealed roll so that the next customer finds a blank space awaiting fum. Since the sequence of names on the roll of paper corresponds to the position of the clothing, it is easy to identify the garments.



The chuic as seen from inside the shop. The hamper in the foreground receives garments

#### DAYLIGHT TOP ON CAR IS UNBREAKABLE



AN AUTOMOBILE rouf panel just invented in England will admit light, yet cannot be broken with a hammer. The old type stiding panel, widely used on English cars, admits abundant light and air when open but is direcult to make water-tight when closed in rainy weather. The new panel avercomes this objecfrom, It consists of a steel mesh covered with a substance that resembles glass,

#### GRAVITY LOWERS LIFEBOATS ON SUPER-LINER

GIANT lifeboat days its, now being in stalled on Great Britain's super-liner, the Ouean Mary, designed for unusual safety, operate solely by the force of gravity and can be controlled by a simple lever. When the lever is touched I be counter-weighted arms of the dayles drop forward after the fushion of a bascule bridge, swinging the lifeboat clear of the ship a side. Heavy cables then unreel to lower the boat into the water.



Model shows how lifeboats for biggest thip are lowered by gravity

#### PUTS LADDER ON WHEELS TO SPEED ORCHARD WORK

To save himself the labor of carrying a heavy step ladder, a resourceful orchard worker built the ladder on wheels illustrated above. Easily trundled about by two projecting wooden handles, it saves time and truthle in cleaning trees and removing dead wood. Padding on the ladder protects the trees from damage. The wheels were obtained from an old buggy, but the inventor says a pair from an old auto or from a worn out and discarded cultivator would do as wed.

## Brow Alread Wath owe Irom which a le kout gives warn ong of approaching fabrida of apes of the birds of apes of the size of th

#### TOWER WATCHMEN SOUND WARNING AGAINST APES

To keep their cultivated fields from being invaded by apes, natives of British East Africa erect curious lookout towers. The apes, traveling in quest of food, are attracted by the growing crops and, unless driven off, destroy them Natives post a lookout in the tower, and at the first appearance of the beasts, the lookout sounds an alarm and the apes are driven away

#### ENTIRE FACTORY BUILT IN THREE DAYS

Latve his own method of slab construction, a bishler recently completed a factory at Kenilworth, N. J., three days after work was started on the foundation. The concrete walls of the building had been cast previously in four foot vertical slabs. After the foundation was laid and

the roof exected, these slabs were lifted by a derrick mounted on a motor truck and set a pance. Steel window sash hat been cast directly into the slabs, leaving the closing of the sash the only operation comming to complete the building. The factory is forty-right feet long

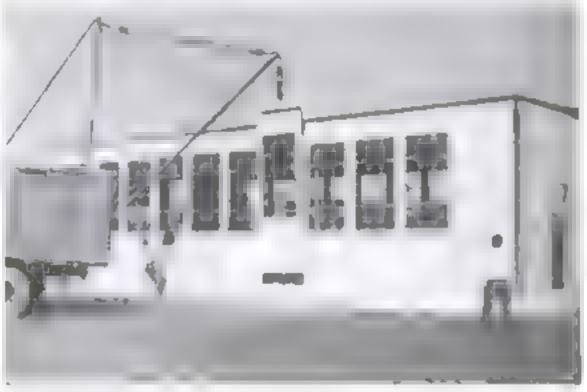


Photo shows four-foot concrete slab being boisted into place in a building overted in three days

#### Why We Drive on the Right of the Road

HOW many American drivers, to whom keeping to the right is second nature, know the reason for the custom? Behind this familiar rule of the road acs an interesting and littleknown story Early counests of British origin rode on the left of a highway as their forebears had. The British custom, which is still observed in England, was originally a protection against banditry. Travelers kept to the left so that the right, or sword, hand would be free to deal with high waymen. With the develop-

ment of wagons and coaches, practices diverged. British drivers continued keeping to the left so that the coachman, at ting at the right of his test to obtain free play for his whip, could see that the wheels of his coach did not collide with those of passing vehicles. Other European countries, however, adopted the postulton system of driving in which the driver or

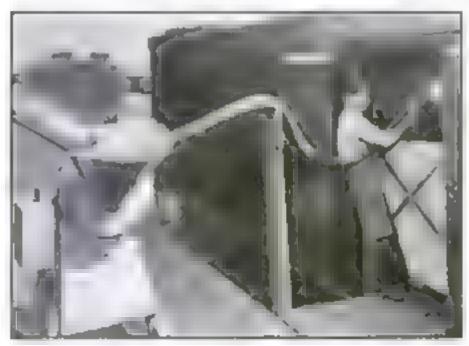


The Constage wages, historic vehicle of femilier days, its responsible for present American driving customs

postillion rode one of the wheel horses naturally choosing the left one so that he might wickl his whip to best advantage. To obtase a clear view of other vehicles from this position, it was necessary to keep to the right. The same system was adopted by drivers when the distinctively American yellide, known as the Cones toga wagun same into use in the United.

States early in the last century. Built like a boat so that it could be floated across frontier streams, it offered no interior atcommodations for a driver. Consequently he rode the left wheel horse, or the "lazy seat," on the left side of the wagon, and drove on the right side of the road. Other vehicles had to follow the deep ruts cut in the road by these heavy pioneer wagons

#### ICE SPRAY COOLS REFRIGERATOR CARS



For in appayed over the car and sin contents to prevent speciage

SPRAVING reinigerator cars and their contents with pulversted ice is a recently adopted means of making vegetables and fourt thipped to market by railroad arrive in perfect condition The ice is shot through a long, flexible bose by a highpower blower. This preliminary chilling applied before the doors of the car are closed, prevents spodage that somelames occurs before the food can be cooled by cake-ice.

# Racily attached to a helf or a ledge this part able sochet will solve the problem of lighting jobs in dark corners Left real med as an emergency lamp. A clip of flexible way makes it easy to clamp the real in many odd places.

#### DOOR MATS MADE OF OLD AUTO TIRES

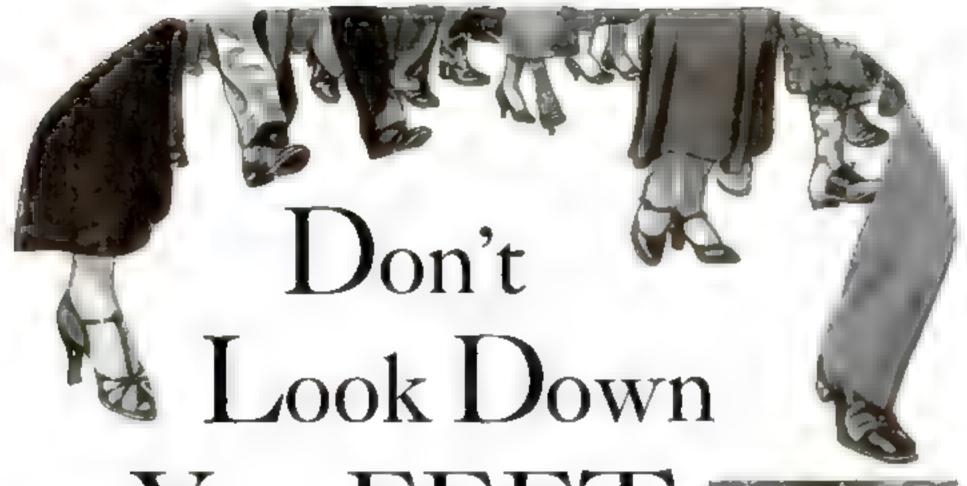
Discaling automotide tires can be converted into attractive door mats, with machines devised by a Kansas inventor One of the machines cuts the old tire into strips and the other punches holes in them a regplan merva s. With a second punch rubber washers are stamped out of the old tire The stripe are fastened together by means of a series of wires, the washers being used to separate the strips and form a grill pattern, Many designs are possible,



Old auto tires are cut up to form strips and washers, which are then strong together to make attractive and practical door mats

#### REEL HOLDS CORD FOR LAMPS AND APPLIANCES

A New electric accessory, comprising a socket and fifteen feet of connection cord on a built in reel, provides a portable lamp for out-of-the-way places. The rord is plugged into the nearest outlet and the desired length pulled but. A clip on the base of the reel permits it to be at tached to a bed, the arm of a chair or a shelf near a workbench. The device also serves as an extension for appliances with cords too short for the use intended.



### on Your FEET

CAN'T think when my feet hatt Abraham Lincoln once complained. Neither can you think straight when your feet hurt. Neither could Professor Albert Einstein or any other intellectual giant. As robbers of mental and shysical efficiency, and as joy chasers, a pair of protesting feet are in a class by themselves.

So don't neglect your feet. It doesn't pay. Respect them and treat them right, and they'll carry you pleasantly through afe. Treat them badly, and they will set up a chorus of aches and pains that will make your days mascralise.

hew people realize how much they use their feet. Tests have been made to determine how far we Americans of the motor age walk, People of various ages and occupations were equipped with pedometers, sent about their ordinary daily activities and their pedometic readings carefully tabulated. The results were astonishing

One active schooling clicked off an average of fifteen miles a day! A schoolgel averaged eleven and one-half miles. A business man who played a good deal of golf walked nine miles a day. A sales-woman's average was eight miles.

The average distance walked in a day by average people was found to be 18.00s steps—seven and seven-eighths miles. That amounts to 2.870 miles a year—close to the road distance between Washington and Los Angeler or between Boston and Yellowstone Park. If you live a normal length of time, and are normally active throughout your span of years, you'll have to depend on your feet to carry you over a total of some 175 000 miles. You'll walk a distance equal to seven trips around the earth at the equator

Professor G. Elliot Smith noted Braish anthropologist, reports that recent discoveries show that the prehistoric Peking

#### By ARTHUR GRAHAME

Man who lived in the caves of northern China over a half million years ago, had hands like the hands of a modern man, but that his feet were like the feet of an ape. He must have walked with his toes turned in, as an ape walks.

BUT since the dawn of history there has been no fundamental change in the human foot. Roman legionaries, who hiked their fifty miles a day on forced matches when the Carthagintans invaded Italy more than twenty centuries ago, marched with the same efficient tractive arrangement of twentysix small bones held together by a network of ligaments as do the soldiers of today. The feet of the savage peoples of the present offer but little from the feet of civilized men. The big toe of the savage is more widely separated from the other toes, and the toes are of more nearly the same length than are the toes of shoe-wearing people, but they are exactly the same as were the feet of savages 4,000 years ago. The feet of a baby born of civilized parents today are exactly the same as were the feet of a baby born of civilized parents centuries ago. Na tuce has made no change in the human foot but the feet of civilized men have beer changed by many generations of shoe wearing, and the feet of many persons have been transped and sometimes deformed by their owners' vanity or thoughtlessness in wearing improperly shaped or poorly fitting shoes,

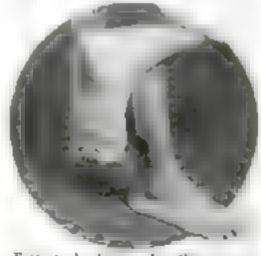
It is quite possible that it was from the human foot that the early engineers got the idea of the arch as an architectural weight carrier. Certainly the two main arches of the foot, taking into consideration their small size and the amount of weight that they must carry and the severe and varying strains that they must withstand, are highly efficient



Standing on a bank, with the tota greaping the edge, and then running on the he is of the feet, accent beat weak arches



Another good exercise for come and archer is shown above. Orasp the balk with the tors, while gifting down and raise it



Feet can be developed a this manner. The idea is to pick up a small markly

One of these main arches, the longitudinal, extends from the heel to the ball of the foot. The degree of its arch varies with races and with individuals. The arches of the moccosm-wearing American Indians usually are high. The arches of members of the white race normally are high. The arches of Negroes nearly always are low. This does not mean that they all have weak feet, although an army surgeon who has served in the field with both white and Negro troops tells me that white men's feet are much the stronger, and their marching better. As a general thing, the heavily built members of any race have lower arches than do those of lighter weight and are the ones who sufter most from foot trouble

THE other important such of the foot is the anterior, or metatarsal, such. It is formed by the heads of the bones of the forefoot, and extends from the inside to the outside of the foot at its ball.

These two arches are the real foundation stones of the human body. If, in a builting, the foundation gets a fraction of an lack out of alignment, a weakness is likely to develop in an upper wall. In the same way, if the foundation arches of the human body are weakened, flattened, or forced out of their normal position, ill effects are likely to be felt in almost any part of the body.

It is estimated that nine people out of ten suffer from more or less serious foot trouble, and it is a known fact that four out of every five men who failed to pass the army physical examinations during the World War were rejected because of their

defective feet.

Feet that hurt are so common that many people have come to regard them as a natural ill of mankind, and do little to get rehel. There was, for example, a gentleman of seventy-five years who told his physician that for a long time he had felt severe pain under one of his metatarsal arches. The physician made an examination; then extracted something that looked like a quil. The patient, a Confederate veteran. then remembered that during the Civil War he had kicked

Natives in the Bulgian Congo wear sands a like those seen below Note ball between toes that holds candal.



a porcupine that had invaded his tent. The results had been painful to the soldier, and an army surgeon had spent haif an hour picking quills out of his foot. But he had missed one and the old gentleman for years had endured the pain that it caused, pixting it down casually to "sore feet." The same degree of poin in any other part of his body would have sent him hurrying to a doctor with a demand for quick rebe!

Most foot pains aren't caused by ac-

cidental injuries. Neither are they caused by congenital (our troubles. They are the result of wearing improperty shaped shoes, or shoes that are either too large or too small.

When man began to wear foot coverings, it was solely for the purpose of protecting his feet from cuts and bruses. Early sandals, which did not an any way constrict the foot were real orthopedic aboes. So are the sandals worn by Japanese cooles today. And, by the way, some foot specialists think that our howery manufacturers would do our feet a big favor if they would make socks and stockings on the Japanese model, with a separate compartment for the big toe

foot efficiency. In that respect they were like our cowboys, who still ding to their traditional high-beeled boots under changed working conditions that make them spend much of their time in discomfort afoot. As the years passed, the shoes of upperclass people became things of beauty more than of utility. Heels, which grew ever higher, were placed under the rear portions of footgear made of sink and of richly decorated leather.

(Continued on page 110)



#### GAUGE SHOWS WIND'S EFFECT ON CAR

A toward to a repost

Right close up of the unusual gauge showing the timy prope of that turned by the wind moves the needs across dails face

gauge maprices un radiatus

and ready to use. Right the dial of the gauge with

each scale division topes-

ninting ton miles un bout

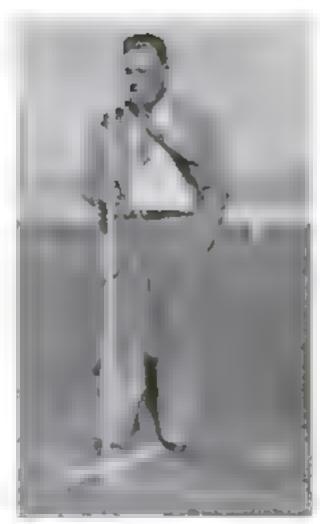
AN AM-SPEED indicator, resembling those used by airmen, has been built into a radiator ornament by a California motorist. Registering the relative velocity of his car and the word, in miles per hour, it affords him an accurate way to observe the effect of streamlining in reducing wind resistance. The operating mechanism, enclosed in a double funnel or venturi tube includes a diminutave propeller that is turned by the driving force of the wind until counterbalanced by the tension of a coil spring. An indicator fixed to the same shaft as the propeller, then shows the air speed directly reading in tens from zero to 100 miles an

bour. In still weather, this speed equals the reading of the car's speedometer, while it is bigher against a headwind and lower with a tailwind. Tests with the homemade instrument have shown that a car's performance varies markedly in traveling with or against the wind



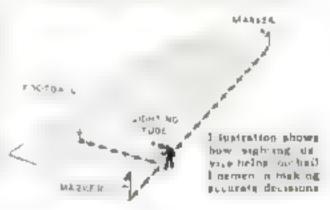
#### NEW ELASTIC THREAD CONTAINS NO RUBBER

A THERAD that stretches, yet contains no rubber, is the discovery of a French inventor. The secret of the elastic thread lies in the method of weaving it, which is said to be applicable to cotton, silk, or wool with equal success. Tests by atretching the thread and snaking it under water for forty-eight hours are reported to have revealed no flaws. Its application is foreseen for clothing of all sorts, including dresses, bothing suits, hats, shoes, and all sports apparel.



#### SIGHTING OUTFIT HELPS FOOTBALL OFFICIALS

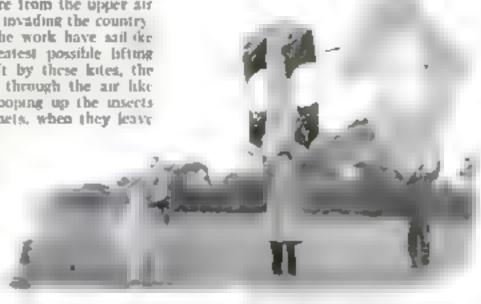
Using a newly invented sighting device that looks like a surveying instrument, a football linesman can measure yardage with absolute accuracy. Invented by a California coach, the instrument common of two poles connected by a ten-yard chain. One pole carries a sighting tube with lenses in each side as well as in one end. A flag marker is set up at each end of the sideline and the tube is so adjusted both flags are reflected in the lenses.





Ht at late-borne nets are being used in England to capture from the upper air specimens of insects invading the country. The lates used in the work have sail defins to give the greatest possible lating power. Carned aloft by these lates, the conical nets stream through the air like giant wild-rocks, accoping up the insects in their path. The nets, when they leave

the ground are closed by a drawrord laced through them a short distance from the threat. An automatic control opens them when they reach the desired height. The traps close as the kites are drawn down.



Traps, attached to kites, are carried sloft to capture losect pasts

#### LIFE PRESERVER FORMS A STORMPROOF CABIN

At worr as comfortable as if he were on dry land is the accupant of a new life preserver made of two rubber sections that can be inflated with air. The interior forms a roomy cabin, while a stormproof window affords a view of the surroundings. A pole and flag at the top constitute a signal to attract the attention of passing vessels so that the person within may be rescued. The photograph above shows the device in the water during a recent test of fits efficiency.



ALYING craft that splits in medair into two separate planes, each capable of flying independently, has just been patented by a British laventor. The composite machine comprises one plane mounted and locked in a cradle on the back of another, in such a way that the pair may be flown as a unit and behaves precisely like a conventional craft. Whenever desired, however, the two planes may uncouple themselves and go their separate ways. Thus two transport craft could be hitched together to operate over trunk sections of airways and could separate in the air to serve diver-

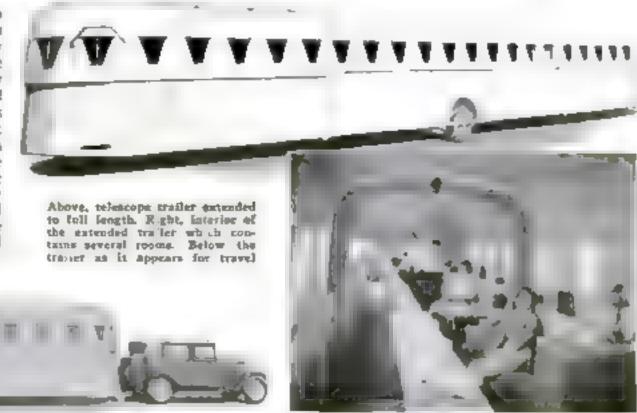
Above, duples plane in the six with the apper plane use leaving the carrier for an independent fight. At top, diagram enpairs how the planes separate in mid-six

gent branch routes, eliminating time lost in landing and transferring passengers, mail and cargo. Another possible application is foreseen in military use, where a machine that could multiply itself and beset a bewildered adversary from two sides at once might have a marked advantage. Joining two planes so that they do not interfere with each other during a take-off and in normal flight, but will separate quickly and positively when desired, with-

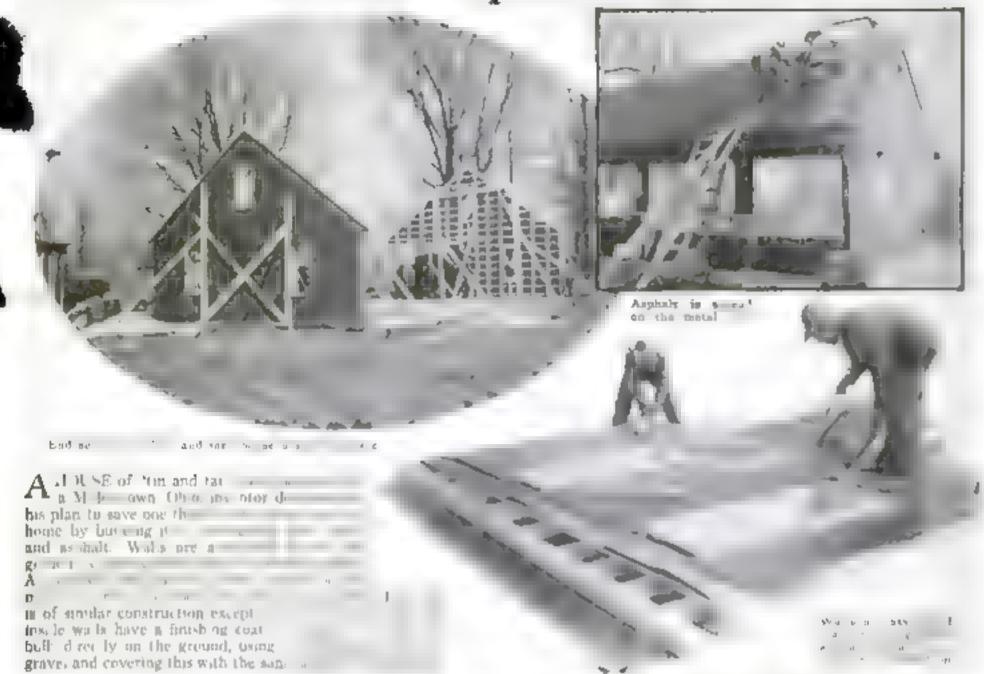
out recourse to mechanical complications such as a tiltable launching platform, pretents a tricky problem in aerodynamica. To solve it, the inventor has chosen different wing shapes for the two planes, which give them currous flying characteristics. In the take-off and at ordinary flying speeds, the twin planes tend to cling firmly together, because the lift of the lower plane exceeds its own weight, while that of the upper plane is less than its own weight. To detach the planes, the composite machine speeds up and correspondingly flattens its flying angle, or angle of attack, automatically reversing the previous attration. Operated at this flattened angle, the lower plans no longer is self-supporting and tends to fall, while the upper plane is tugging strongly upward. Consequently, when one of the pilets operates a release that uncouples the upper craft, the two planes leap apart so swiftly that there is no danger of mishap. After dropping away, the lower plane rights studif to regain its own lift, and the two planes fly on independently of each other. The upper of the two planes, as at present designed, is considerably smader than the lower plane but its range is wide as it is carned to the scene of action,

#### NEW TELESCOPE TRAILER OPENS OUT TO FORM REAL HOME

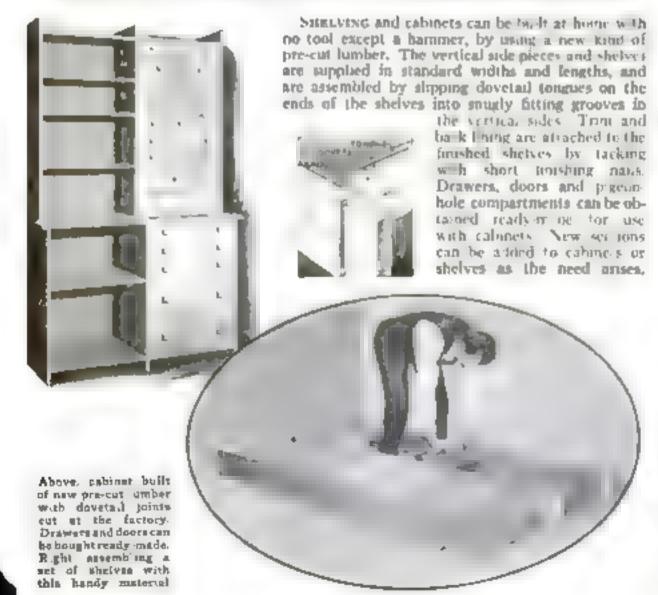
\*ONTAINING, when extended, as much C floor space as a small four-room bungalow, an automobile trailer recently developed by a French inventor can be telescoped for towing into a length of only thirty-seven feet. Extended to its full length of fifty-five feet, the unit contains space for kitchen, dining room, toilet room, and hving room. Built-in divaris in the living room can be pulled out to serve as beds, thus converting it into a sleeping compartment. Except for the frame, the trailer is built of plywood and is lighted by forty-eight windows. Most of the weight is abead of the axle, and this end is supported in towing by an idler wheel.

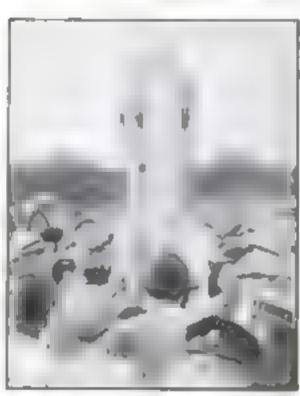


#### House of Metal and Asphalt Built at Low Cost



#### PRE-CUT JOINTS AID CABINETMAKING





#### ANTI-AIRCRAFT ROCKET CARRIES MACHINE GUNS

Rockers as war weapons have been proposed before, but it remained for a Japanese inventor to produce the strange adaptation of the idea pictured above. The self-propelled projectile is reported to be intended for anti-aircraft use, and designed to fire a hail of bullets during its flight, from machine guns mounted around the circumference of the rounded nose. Test flights of the rocket are said to have been scheduled for an early date.

# Beat and back at beach chair, below, in attached to roller that winds it up or down

#### SEAT OF BEACH CHAIR WINDS UP ON ROLLER

THE fabric sent of a beach chair recently invented by an English movie actress can be protected from rain simply by rolling it up as one would a window band. With the ordinary chair of this type, a audden shower means a burried struggle to compare the chair and to fold the fabric seat into some sort of order. The seat of the new chair is wound on a spring roller attached to the top of the back. In setting up the chair, the fabric is pulsed nut and the rod sewn into the lower end, is all pied into grooves in the forward projection of the frame. When the rod is removed from the grooves, the fabric winds taclf upon the roller.

#### GIANT AIR MAPS MADE OF 4.500 PHOTOGRAPHS

ONE of the largest airmaps ever made in America is to aid the Depostment of Interior in regulating the grazing on Navajo and Zuni Indian lands in New Mexico. Arisona, and Utah. Forty by twenty four feet, the huge map will be form if by fitting together more than 4,500 vidual serial photographs.

#### GLIDER STUDENTS TAUGHT BY RADIO



With the portable transmissing station shows, lamruction is given to students flying glidars

Time required to teach students girding has been reduced at two schools in Germany by the use of radio. Unlike student aviators, the glider tyro is not accompatized by an instructor on his training flights. After preliminary study on the ground, he takes off alone. At the two German

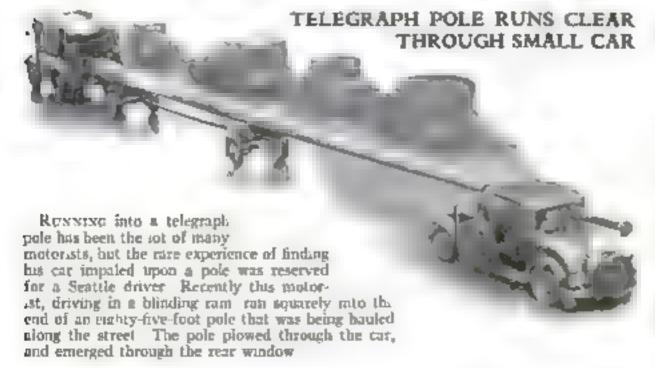
schools, the training gliders are equipped either with radio beadphones or loudspeakers. The instructor, from the ground, keeps in constant touch with the pupil, warring him when he makes mistakes in steering. The transmitter used is a midget four-lube set, weighing seven pounds.

#### MOVIE CAMERA SPEEDS FACTORY WORK

Av exercover method of moving objects, such as a workman stant speed motor the number of frames exposed showing directly the time in for each task. Eff new expects comparing the films of thus desermine the and train at work varion in tirish n. him to be cut forever in closed land over again to operation making through a whole film. desired for exhibit

Right, finished from made with a new morse camere that shows time to quited to complete such patents of workman a job





#### FORKLIKE TOOL PULLS TACKS

DRAYTSMEN, housewives, and others who use thamb tacks are spared the sunoy-

ance of broken finger nails by a dimunutive tool that pulls the tacks regardless of the toughness of the material into which they have been stuck. The tool resembles an ice-cream fork, its two times being separated by a wedge-shaped groove. The times are thin and can be forced under a tack head which is a most flush with the material bolding it. The tack is dislodged by a quick pull.

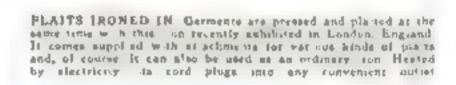
JANUARY, 1935

## House Hold

VARNISH SPREAD.



P. Bhallana GhT A at the of the first term of the the gaman halls. In en to the man and the same metal and a poncis rack in also provided at rack a and





NEW ANT TRAP The small trap shown above is assigned to est space ance According to the manufacturet it will trap and kill twelve pounce of anteand can be used aple'y in the home

HANDLE ON SHOE TREE The interlocking wire on this shoe tree below, controls the apring test on, says the manufacturer. The see is said to prevent curing and remove wrighter



AUTOMATIC JIGGER LA quer is measured accurately quib a gal I qu'entre bas it is said, by means of the I trid device shown above The ogget is attached to bottle and is 6) ed by I pping the bottle dutil the rim of the ama'l cop is hon ronial. When the cup is full the flow is at three automatically cut off



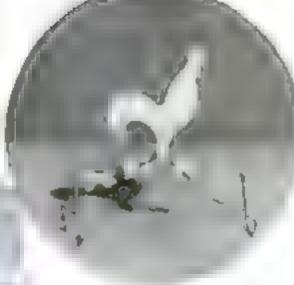
POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY

hp

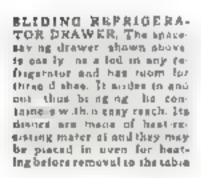


NEW SWEEPING BRUSH

When the sweeper, shown below, is in use, the broads operated by a layer, automatically directs the dust and sweepings into the tray Thus the bousewife asves time



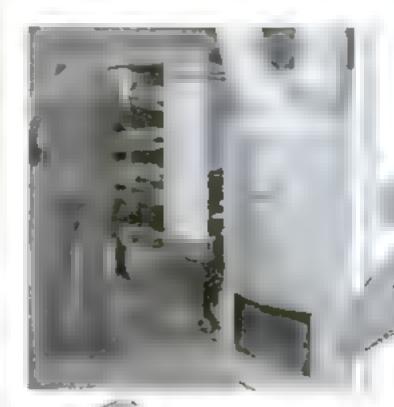
BTAND FOR NEWSPAPER. This exend w: I hold a folded newspaper so that It can be read while the reader is cetting. The holder, cerving also as book rach, is of brane wire



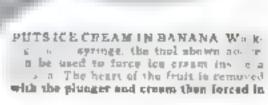




APACE POR
RAZOR BLADES
Made of metal, the
attachment shown
be ow and at left
sips over backtooms
shelf and qut on y
he do the reasor but
also provides, note
that be dearer. A conventent place for the
blades. The clamp
that holds at leplace
as of apring steel



VACUUM HOLDS THE EGG. Bailed cegs are bold securely in this reg cup. A recurse cup. working both wave, holds nie ner to the plate and grim the ogg





coal sticks for furnace. Coal, comprehed in found, paper covered sticks, is now on the market. With the appearance of this fuel comes a stoker attachment which can be used with any furnace and which automatically feeds sticks to the fire. The stoker's hopper holds enough coal sticks to last for more than thirty-six bours. They are fed in by a small motor.

# Touring the Winter Sky

#### WITH AN

#### OPERA GLASS



Above, a star map, made in the form of a samp shade in (au ministed from with a by means of a fact light. In this way the start you with to attidy see saidly found.

spectator of the pogeant of the stars cannot fail to notice that the winter star groups offer a far more glorious speciacle than those that sweep across the sky in summer. Chief of them all is Orion. As he lifts his giant frame above the

eastern borizon on these December evenings, he brings with him a bunch of constellations unmatched in beauty and reterest by any so eacher the Northern or

Southern Hemispheres

Few among those who look at the stars with pleasure realize what a fascinating journey of discovery those star lands or fer to the possessor of even the weakest of opera glasses. To provide an itinerary, for the opera- and field-glass toor of the beavens is the purpose of this article. An itinerary however class for a map and a time-table. You must, in other words know where to look, when to look, and what to look for

A mere star book, or planisphere, does

not satisfactorily fill the need of a time-table. When you go out under the dark sky, away from street lamps, you want some map of the sky features that is easy to hold and consult. You do not want to turn pages or hold a chart over your head for flash-light illumination.

To fill this need the writer has devised a sky time-table in the form of a lastern lighted from within by a dash light. It shows four different translucent maps indicating the star groups in view from horison to senith at a definite hour on any night from De-

cember 7 to February 20

Each of these maps shows the sky as it appears when facing a cardinal point at 11 PM on December 7, 10 PM on December 21; 9 PM, on January 5, 8 PM, on January 20, 7 PM, on February 4, and 6 PM, on February 20. The lantern accordingly turnishes a convenient guide for stargaring all through the winter season, and as such will be well worth constructing. The photographic illustration shows how the sky time-table is used and the plans indicate the details of construction

To build the lantern, first take a sheet of thin but strong tracing paper or cloth, such as architects use for plans. Fasten it armly over the curving map shown. Adhesive tape is convenient or use two or three dabs of rubber cement. Then carefully trace the map lettering. This done, mount the tracing with rubber cement upon a pace of stifter but translucent paper. Cut this out and join the ends to make a conscal lamp shade. Cut out and aski the round top, gluing its tabs to the inside of the cone. This complices the essential part of the lantern, but it must be mounted on a support into which the flash light can

be inserted from below

To construct this, secure or make a cardboard tube just large enough in diameter to slide over the flash light you in tend using. Join this to a cardboard ring whose outer diameter just fits inside the bottom of the conical lamp shade.

Now for the itinerary of various winter sky sights. You will notice that the surface of the lantern is covered, between the time-table charts, with several small.

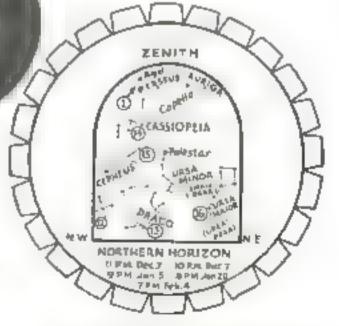
circular star maps. Each of these maps shows in detail one of the principal opera-glass features to be seen in the winter sky. The number on each detail map corresponds to a numbered location in some constellation visible in one or more of the time-table charts



In circle upper oft to seen the Book to as it appears on your lamp thade star map. This cluster of stars is to constellation Cancer

In center above is the great nebula in Or on. Even an opera glass will above you that what to the naked eye looks like a star is the nebula

In third cycle above and at right the star Algol, in the star group Perseus is shown. Its brightness undergoes constant change.



Brilliant constellations visible in northern heavens can easily be identified with the homemade device described in this article

For instance, Circle No. 2 shows the appearance of the Pleiodes through an opera glass. To see where to look in the sky for the Plesades, find No. 2 on the map. The constellation Taurus contaming the Piciades, is in view in the East in December and in the southern sky during January and February. In the same way, each of the neventeen numbered opera- or field-glass features shown in the small, circular maps can be found by the figures on one or more of the time-table charts.

When using the lantern thrust your lighted tlash light up through the handle tube and view the maps by the soft glow from within. Then, after finding the feature to be studied, study it in its small circular detail map until you are familiar

with what you need to look for. Switch off the light and identify the features through the glass, consulting the detail

map again when necessary

While studying the detail maps, it is advisable to be sitting down constortably, meanwhile holding the lantern by its handle tube and turning the flash light on and off with your left hand. The opera or field glass, held in your right hand, can then be steaded upon the top of a photographic impod-You will find the tripod a big help, porticularly in using a field glass of six powers or more. The greater the magnification, the harder it is to hold the glass steady in observing fine details.

When the time-table for your three-months tour of the winter sky is complete you can set off without delay. You receive this magazine in early December. The time-table can be used from December 7 to February 20. The follow ing numbered paragraphs describe the numbered detail maps and in each case the time when the feature can best be observed is noted in the description

1. ALGOL, famous variable star: You will find Algol in the constenation Perseus high up in the eastern sky in December; and near the senith of [Continued on page 84]

Water jer

ut Aquarius

ASSIT!

Coltabe

11 Nove in Сеззюрена

Beektoe

MARINGSTARLANTERN Truce the map shows here and then mount trac og upon a piece of heavier, but translucent paper The ends are then joined together and the tamp is mounted on a support so that you can slip a flash 50.35.12 light meads to illumine map. Top of shade appears at bot-Great Cluster 4, tom of opposite page. Trace it also 0 25.04 Great HAPARD MARIO. **电** SILPS HORIZON R By GAYLORD JOHNSON TEHITH 0 T Cluster Ma CRICH LYNX 52.61. Costor GEMIN HYDRA 40 Appril 43 Mangel HORIZON MAN Dec 31 6 Pet Tele P CARDSOARD ENSYERN RING STA JON TO in Concet CARDBOARD TUBE TO FIT

lÖ

De Coal Sock

in Cygnus

FLASH LIGHT

#### NEW TESTS

# Reveal Ancient Forgeries

NCIENT forgers of "rare" manuscripts, they were, are no match for scientific tests now used in the Huntington Library, San Marino, Cabi, to detect literary fraud, No matter how convincingly the laker instated the writing of a famous author, his work is quickly exposed by powerful microscopes, ultra-violet Lights, and other accentific aids employed by the modern manuscript detective.

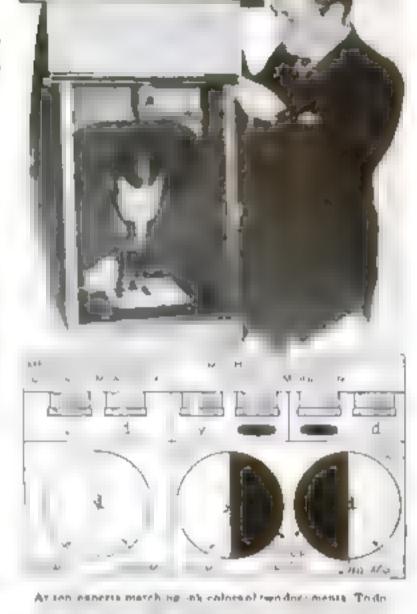
The forger always exercised great care in selecting an ink he believed to be the same color as that used by the original author He did not know that microscopes available today would disclose the alightest differences in color. The modern investigator works in a little black, hooded cabinet, covered in front by a paper filter curtain. Under a microscope in this filtered "north" light differences in color between original and spurious writing become strikingly apparent

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of great age by using an old parch
whose origina with ug h. d fader of
the a limit of a second

hg and re-d the more abusent

Peper forgenes are eas somilar apparent on of ligmed for this purpose is built d. the harrel of the microscope. An invithe light obsquely downward upon the suspected writing. By means of a rheostat, be regulates the intensity of light until the pencil marks cast just the shadow be destres. When the lighting is right, the manufe streaks of both the original and fraudulent pencil marks are seen clearly by their shadows.

Its another test a curious reading glass is used. This is fitted with a glass disk beneath the magnifying lens. The disk bears an incredibly fine pattern of hair-line blocks and circles, and with this pattern the investigator can measure precisely the size of written characters and the word spacing







Mayore territory

A time that must put he sured as work a transition of the control of the control

# Collecting Butterflies THRILLING HOME HOBBY

Above, two examples of the beautiful creatures that are captured by moth and butterfly enthusiants and mounted for exhibition purposes or for exchange

Its H among the ash and laurel of the Rocky Mountains an enthusiastic young collector seeks out the giant Two-tailed Swallowtail, whose five-inch wing apread gives him the heavyweight title among North American butterfies. Down on the Texas plains another naturalist nets a tiny Pigmy Blue whose wings stretch no more than three eighths of an inch from tip to tip.

Deep in a Guatemaian forest a third collector captures an

exotic Owl butterfly, whose underwings contain owlish eyes. On a lifeless tree in India another gathers into his green net a Snake's Head moth whose outer wing tips bear striking resemblance to snakes' heads

From plains, forests, and mountains the world over rare and beautiful butterflies and their night-flying relative, the moth, find their way into American collections. Capturing and raising them has become a large industry. The hobby belongs to unateurs, of whom there are tens of thousands, for it requires only a little skill, a very small investment, and a desire to seek out one of the most beautiful creatures ever

evolved by nature.

You may adopt this holby by simply deciding to do so. Years ago I rused butterflies on a screened porch. Then my collection began to grow. I moved it to a canyon in the hills near Roscoe, Calif., built a log cabin and screened in a large area. During the last eight years I have captured thousands of the little creatures, received some 60.000 from other collectors and have today

many thousand specimens in my cases. From my long expensence I have learned many secrets which will guide you into easier methods of capturing, growing, and preparing your specimens.

The average devotee of this

Above, a captured butterfly is seized with tweezers and placed in a cyanide box where the lumes kill it. Right, preparing a dead butterfly by placing it on its back and carefully stretching out the wings.

By
Albert
Carter



After a butterfly has been carefully prepared and dried, it is placed against a white background and covered with glass



Your butterfly or moth should be killed by placing it in a cyanide jer Don't breathe lumes

sport is more interested in acquiring a personal collection of mre and beautiful specimens than in gathering them for sale. Butterflies, however do have a debate value and prices range from one half cent up according to scarcity and demand. The pearly while Morpho zephyrous a very rare butterily of Changhamyo, Peru, Is worth \$45 a pair, while the black and white Ornithoptera victoria regis, or bird wing, of New Gumea has brought \$250. The female measures seven inches across the wings and is one of the antest known

There are over 1,800 varieties on the North American continent, and amateurs sometimes add to these by discovering new types. Of the known forms, the Painted Lady and the Monarch are the most widespread. Most common butterflies may easily be captured. Rare varieties will lead you on exciting jaunts into out-of-the-way places, but butterflies by the hundreds may be raised with such ample equipment as a few yards of cheesecloth and a box with two udes knocked off

Rossing butterflies in captivity is an excellent way to obtain fine specimens. All butterflies and matha pass through four successive life stagesegg, caterpillar, pupa (thrysalis or cocoon), and adult insect. You will have no trouble in propagating them from any of the earlier stages including the egg itself

Butterflies lay their eggs upon the plant on which the caterpillar feeds. Watch a female that is hovering about a plant or tree, and settling occasionally upon a leaf When she has flown away you are likely to find an egg securely attached to the top or under side of the leaf or to the twig itself, perhaps alone, or sometimes in a cluster of more than 100. The Vanessa antiopa, one of the first butterflies of the year, lays its eggs in early spring around a willow trig near the tip, usually surrounding the twig entirely for an inch or so. Later when the leaves are larger it lays eggs in clusters, as many as 125 at a tune, apon a single leaf. Some butterflies lay only one egg upon a leaf and others lay many, but they always lay them up the same side of the leaf and also in the same general position Legs are hardest to find where there are many of the food plants growing closely together. It is often easier to

To secure a moth

cocoon, piace a

cloth cylinder over

e plant on which a

moth is feeding, as

es illustrated below

discover eggs and caterpillars in the city,

Below, a Snake's Head moth captured in India. The resemblance to a

make can be seen at the

tip of each extended wing

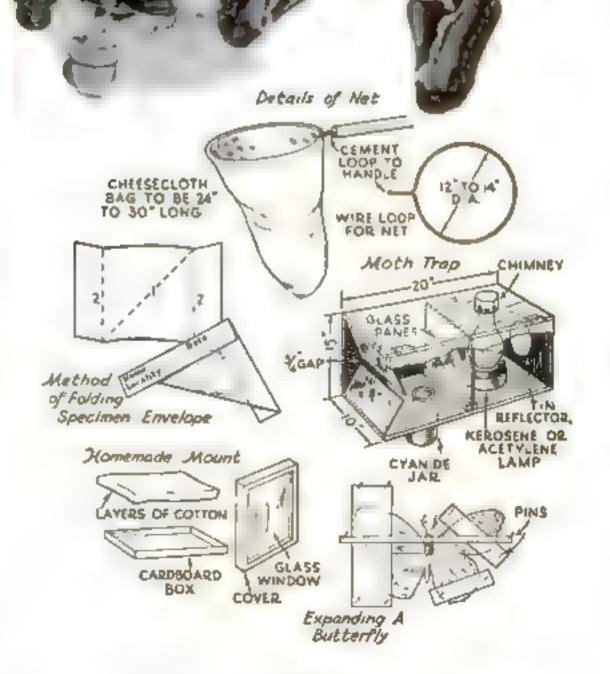
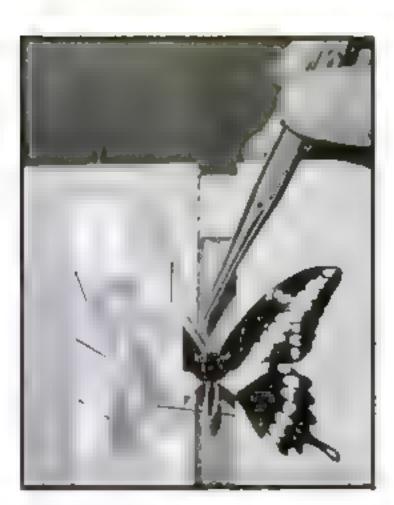


Illustration showing how to build butterfly net, trap for moths, and case to which specimens are mounted. Manner of spreading specimen is also shown





In preparing your specimen for exhibition, it can be mounted on a grooved board as is shown above

where the food plants are fewer, than in the country. Plants in yards and vacant lots or along curbings, in cities and towns, make good bunting grounds

You will not have to look afield for eacs, however if you catch the female butterfly with a net and place her in a cage with a food plant appropriate for that species. The cage may be made of two boops and three laths, joined to make a barrel-shaped framework and covered with cheesecloth, with the bottom left open. Food plants may be planted in one or five-gallon ten cans and placed in this cage, together with a bouquet of fresh flowers. The cage, containing the imprisoned female, is then pressed unto the ground to keep it from blowing over, the ends of the laths being sharpened for this purpose. After two or three days, many eggs should have appeared, if the butterfly is one of the many species that will lay them in captivity. Since they have been protected from the start, all eventually should become perfect butterflies

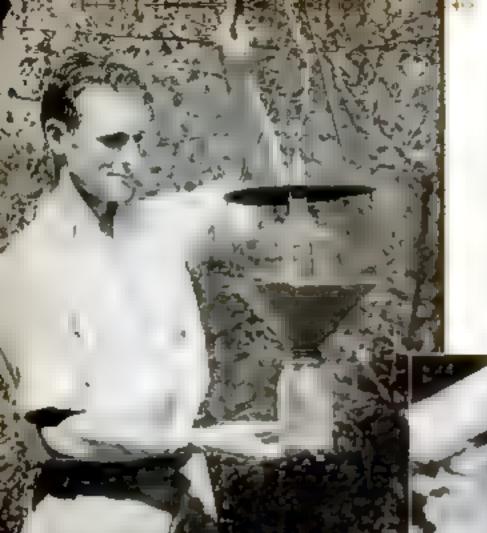
Now you are ready to rasse

caterpillars from the eggs. The leaf bearing the egg can be removed and placed on a similar plant that is enclosed with cheesecloth. You will have better success bowever, by leaving the branch with the deposited eggs undisturbed, until the caternalism have hatched out and fed for several days, meanwhile keeping a cheesecloth cylinder tled over the branch, If the plant is large enough to furnish plenty of food, they can safely be left upon it, carefully covered with theesecluth, until almost full grown. It will be convenient to fold cheesecloth into one long roll several yards at a time, and sew it together to make a tube. It is then cut in sengths of one foot to three feet and ahpped over the planta the caterpiliars are freding on, with one end tightly fied around the plant on each side of the caterpillars. Move the tube from time to time as they eat the leaves.

Meanwhile prepare an empty box by knocking out two sides and covering them with cheesecloth. When the caterpillars are nearly full-grown, they may be transferred to this box. Keep a fresh, unwifted supply of the food plant available for them, in generous quartities, by breaking off branches and putting them in a can of water like a bouquet of flowers. Be sure the caterpollars are enclosed in cheesecloth or similar material at all times to protect them from the tiny fly that lays its eggs in the live cuterpillar, eventually kiding it. If all these precautions are carefully observed, the full-grown caterpillars will soon attach themselves to the top of the box, where they will change into the chrysalis state and come out a few days later as butterflies. When the butterfly is a day old, and before it has a chance to lose any of its beauty, place it in the killing jar, the construction and use of which is explained later in this article.

Of course you can start with the caterpillars themselves, instead of the eggs and raise them according to the methods just described. It is also possible to ruse the caterpillars in a box from the start but the foregoing method has much to recommend it.

Hunting the chrysalids of butterflies, and the cocoons of moths, provides you



This moth trap, consisting of cyanide jar, funnel, and light, will capture and hill countless moths. while you sleep if it is properly placed under a thick growth of vegetation on which moths feed

with another way of obtaining specimens. Moth coroons in particular are easy to find during the winter, for the large size of many of them makes them conspicuous among the bare twigs to which they are attached. Chrysalids or cocoons may be placed in a acreened box and aprinkled occasionally with a few drops of water until they hatch. To obtain moth eggs put the males and females together in a box covered with thresecloth or window screen, as soon as they bave come out of the encouns and these wings are dry and ready for flight. Leave them together for a day or so, and then remove the maie Most moths will lay their eggs on the screen or walls of the box, or on twigs of their food plant if it is placed in the box

The eggs may be removed in a day or two, folded into a leaf on the growing food plant which is pinned together to keep them from falling out, and the whole covered with a cheesecloth cylinder to protect them from ants and other enemies. Watch them occasionally to see that they have a pleotiful supply of green leaves. moving them to another branch as often as may be necessary. Some moths pull the edges of the leaf together and then apin their cocoon inside others fasten it securely to a small imb of the tree where it swings all winter and in the corder climates is frozen many times before coming out in springtime

Capturing full grown apecimens is the most exciting part of butterfly collecting and many fine ones can be obtained in no other way. A net is an absolute necessity in collecting many kinds of butterflies. but you can catch just as many with a homemade net as with one costing several dollars. All you need is some stiff wire a yard or so of net or ordinary cheesecloth, and an old broom handle. First

bend your wire to a circle twelve or fourteen inches in diameter then bort a hole in the end of an old broomstick and insert the twisted ends of the wire The wire may be fastened in the bandle by first filling the hole with a mixture of sawdust and glue then inserting the wire and allowing it to harden before using. It may be fastened by pouring melted lead in the bole around

the twisted ends of the wire or plaster of Paris may be used. The end of the handie should then be closely wrapped with strong twine, painted over with give, and allowed to harden.

Next, make the bag twenty-four to thirty inches long, and sew the open end onto the wire frame. Some prefer to make the bag smaller towards the bottom as it is a little easier to take out the specimen when it is causely

To catch a butterfly in flight, sweep it is with the open mouth of the net and then quickly turn over the hoop by twisting the handle, so that the butlerfly is Impored in the folded-over end, A butterily that has alighted near the ground may be caught by clapping the net down over it. Then, while the hoop is resting on the ground, the loose end is lifted with one band. Most butterfiles will fly upward into the end of the net, which may then

be grasped and closed below it

The best and most widely used method of falling butterfiles is with the cyanide jar, which is made as follows: Take an ordinary glass fruit jar with a tight-fitting screw top. Put in the bottom of the jar an ounce or two of pure symmide of pofaistum or sodium in lumps or crystals. (The cyanides of potassium and sodium are deadly possons), Mix platter of Paris with water until it becomes a paste and pour it over the cyanide, covering it completely with the plaster. Let the paster harden. When it has set solid, cut two or three pieces of blotting paper to fit the jar, and place them down over the plaster to keep the specimen from becoming soiled. Cyanide is a very dead y potson and should be used with care

A butterfly may be killed by removing the cover of the jar and inserting it in the net or breeding-box, holding it beneath the specimen. Stupefied by the deadty fumes, the butterfly will quickly fall into the jar, which is then closed to allow the lethal vapor to firmsh its work. After a short time the dead specimen may be remused to be pione I is a coder ion how if the collector is afield, or mounted im-

mediately

Many beautiful and vasuable moths can be captured at night while you sleep Lloyd Martin a ... intinued on page 1121

At top, leaf bearing clusters of eggs laid by female butterfly. Center, a speci-men of Dead Leaf butter-By from India. Above, lantern channey cage used in hatching out caterpellace

When shipping specimens place them in folded envelopes and then pack them in cotton in a cigar box, as shown below

#### MAGIC OF SCIENCE IN

Easy Home Tricks

With These Simple, Everyday Things You Can Entertain All Your Friends

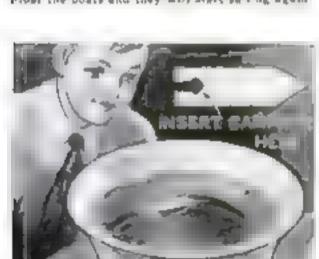




MAKING WATER SHOOT THE CHUTES Place a piece of camphur on the bottom of an inverted unucer and ign to it Amake une aids of a long piece of wanpping paper in the fumes and turn up the edges to form a shoot the chutes, smoked side up. Drop water on the top and the drups will rue down the turbus and jump over the gap

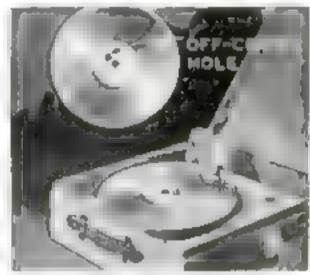
#### CAMPHOR MAKES BOATS SAIL

Make two paper boats about an inch long and cut A s or and pocket at the steen of each as shown below. But a piece of camphor in each pushed and floor the boars in a pan of cold water. They wi) sa, ground for a long time. When they atop. amonty the part and his tweels fresh cold water From the boars and they will afert so I ng again



A COIN AND BOTTLE TRICK

Place a coin on a card resting on the mouth of a milk borrie. Plack the card hurszon alwhich will drop into the mouth of the buttle



CRAZY PHONOGRAPH RECORD Make an of center have in an aid phonograph record. Put the record on the phonograph turntable and play it using this holy. You can have fun by letting your friends guess what the tune la



#### NOW YOU CAN DRINK AND NOW YOU CAN'T

You can mystify your friends with this sample trick First have them dropk water from a bottoe through a jube as at the left Then his the borne full of water and close it with a one-hale stopper through which the tobe passes. They cannot drink from this bottle, because the drawing of water would produce a vacuum





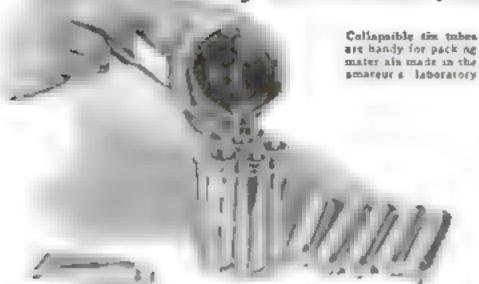


#### SAXOPRONE FROM SODA STRAW

Figure the and of a spds strawfor about an such and trem off the corners as abown above Put the end toto your mouth and blow With a utile practice you can make a samphonelike tone W th finger house. at intervals of an auch, you can play tunes

# Things to Make in

Products of Industrial Chemistry May Be Reproduced by the Amateur, Supplying Useful Things at Low Cost



By
RAYMOND
B.
WAILES

ONEY-SAVING anstructive experiments awast the home chemist who turns amateur manufacturer. With his measure supply of beakers and bottles, he can make many valuable everyday substances that will reveal the mysteries of industrial chemistry.

It is perfectly possible for instance, for the amateur experimenter to make his own writing ink. With very little trouble he can compound a so-called "standard ink" simply by using the (ollowing government formula as a guide, Tannas acid (eleven and seven-tenths grams), gallic acid (three and eight-tenths grams), ferrous sulphate (fifteen grams), hydrochloric acid (three cubic centimeters), carbolic acid (one gram), water-soluble blue dye (three and tive-tenths grams), and 1,000 cubic centimeters of water

The ferrous sulphate in this formula is our old friend iron sulphate, or copperas. If hydrochloric acid is not handy, muriatic acid can be used in its place, or sulphuric acid (two cubic centimeters) can be substituted. The tannic and galife acids strange as it may seem, are crystals. For the earbolic acid, the amateur will do best to have his corner drug store make up a solution containing two or ten commeters of water the entire amount being substituted for the one gram called for in the formula. The blue dye should be water-soluble, china-blue aniline dye. Methylene blue dye cannot be used as it causes a troublesome precipitation when he inking made.

Although best results will be obtained if a small photographic balance is used to weigh out the chemicals, the experimenter lacking this piece of equipment can approximate the weights by allowing one tenspoonful for each five grams of any chemical. For the liquid measure, an ordinary eight-ounce drinking glass can be considered as holding about 240 cubic centimeters.

In following the formula first dissolve the tannic and gallic acid crystais in about 400 cubic centimeters of water. In another beaker, containing 200 cubic cen-

#### Easily Made Electric Heater for Crucibles

FEW materials are needed to construct the handy electric crucible or evaporating-dish heater illustrated. A tin can, a heating element, some wire, two connecting lugs, and some furnace cement complete the list

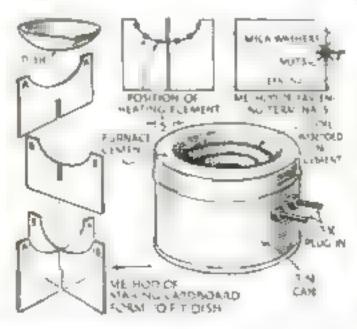
Any studiow tin can having a large diameter can be used as the main container. The connecting large obtainable from your neighborhood electrician or supply store, are the type used on electric irons and large heaters. The electric heating wire can either be bought or solvaged from a discarded 110-volt room heater or other appliance

The hearing element first is wound spiral fashion, on a form made by allitting a cross-shaped assembly of stiff card-board. The ends of the beating element are in turn connected to the inside ends of the plug terminals soldered in holes-





Placing the heating element in the tin can. Upper right the finished heater in the The tange are ten-cont piers.



prinched in the can. Then, with the hesting element and its form in place inside the can, furnace cement is lamped in until it comes within a quarter inch or so of the heating element. After this layer of cement has been allowed to dry, more cement is applied and the finishing touches put on.

Finally, after a thorough drying, the heater is ready for use. If any tracks should form thing the drying process, the surface should be wetted and patched with a new batch of the furnace cement Legs, cut from sheet iron, can be soldered to the bottom of the can as a finishing touch. If your laboratory lacks a pair of trumble tough, a good substitute is available at most five, and ten-cent stores in the form of long-nosed pitets.

# Your Home Laboratory

t meters of water, place the ferrous sulphase and the hydrochloric or sulphunc acid. The dye then should be dissolved in 200 cubic centimeters of water placed in a third container. When all three solutions are ready, may them together and add the carbolic acid solution and enough additional water to bring the fotal solulion up to about 1 000 cubic centimeters in volume. A part of this water can be used to ruse out the containers.

Pour the resulting ink into a bottle, leaving practically no air space at the top, and stopper it lightly. The ink is then ready for aging, a process that may vary from twelve hours to several weeks. The onger the ink ages, the freer it will be of suspended particles.

IF YOU have followed the instructions carefully, your completed solution will be a good grade of ink, known to industrial chemists as blue-black trop gollo-tanpic ink. The chemetry of this lok is easily understood. First of all, the ferrous sulphate combines to form iron tannate and tron gal ate when it comes in contact with the solution of tannic and gallic acids When exposed to the air for some time, these substances turn black and are responsible for the black color the link assumes after it has dried. The original blue color obtained when the ink flows from your pen comes from the blue dye. If a dye were not used, the writing would not be visible for several days until the iron compounds turned brack. The hydrochloric or au phuric acid serves to prevent the lak from forming a sed-ment, while the varbosic acid acts as a preservative to prevent mold.

Inks of other colors can be made by using different dyes. Violet, for instance, can be made by using methyl violet dye



Skin tight cappings may be placed on bottles by dopping the corked nacks acts a bot man ture of cooking galatin, glyceria, and water



In making the and other things is small belience to needed for weighing the chemicals. Papers are placed on both scales, and the material to be weighed in their conveyed to the part upon a spature. If a bacance is not available, weights can be roughly gauged by measuring in a tecapoon



A good ink will show no sediment after standing for twenty our hours. Truts for fluidity and opequeness are also made easily

while black can be had by employing soluble nigrosine dye. Incidentally, nigrosine dye yields a legible ink when merely disolved in water, but the resulting solution can hardly be classed as a permanent ink.

Although not exactly part of the ink manufacturing process, the standard tests used to determine the quality of ink form interesting experiments for the amateur ink maker. One simple yardstick of quality is known as the spreading or fluidity test. This is accomplished by allowing a definite volume of the ink, about five or six drops, to fall on a sheet of paper resting on a piece of glass inclined at forty-five degrees. The ink being tested should show approximately the same tendency to spread as other inks. Be sure, however, to use the same volume of each ink

After a week or so of aging, homemade ask can be subjected to the opaqueness test to determine its blackness by comparing the various streaks obtained in the fluidity test. Also, by soaking the paper rootaining the streaks of ink in water, or a fifty-percent solution of denatured alcohol, for about twenty-loop hours, some idea of the comparative weathering and

washability characteristics of the inks used can be obtained.

Once the theory of an iron ink is undenstood it is a simple matter to grasp the action of ink removers or gradiculors, Most two-solution ink eradicators consist. of a solution of bleaching powder in water and one of ozalic acid. In use, the bleaching powder solution is first daubed on the rik spot, allowed to remain a minuto, and the surplus blotted off. Then, the ozalic acid solution is applied. The action of the two solutions is first to bleach the dye used in the mk and then to dissolve the iron compound. Another method of gradicaling ink consists of sealing the spot with a one-percent solution of potassium permanganate and then following with sodium throsulphate or "bypo" solution until the ink is coloriess.

BY MIXING cream of tarter (potassium binoxalate to a paste, the home chemist can provide himself with an excellent remover of rust spots. Simply wet the fabric in the area of the spot and apply the poste. Soon the brown rust stain will become coorless and at this point the cloth should be rinsed in water. In using these chemicals, the amateur should remember that both binoxalates and oxalates are poisonous.

Even the manufacture of a good metal polish is entirely within the scope of the home laboratory. All that is required is some whiting, precipitated chalk, crocus martis (finely divided iron oxide), and ortho-dichlorbenzine. Mix the first three in equal quantities and then wet them with the ortho-dichlorbenzine. This will form a paste polish. If a liquid polish is desired mix ortho-dichlorbenzine with an equal volume of oleic acid. Both polishes should be (Continued on page 104)

# GET YOUR VOICE ON Amateur



F THE high cost of transmutters has kept you from owning your own short-wave sta ion here is your chance to build a first-class 160-meter radiotelephone for little more than the price of a good receiver. From the chassis up, this circuit has been designed for the beginger. Every drawback of the usual transmitter has been eliminated by cateful plan-ning. First of all, it is made up almost entirely of standard receiver parts which are both inexpensive and easily obtained. Second, it requires no complicated antenna system, And third, it is easy to adjust and simple to operate

As the diagrams show the transmitter makes use of four common types of receiver tubes. A type 56 serves as the crysta controlled oscillator, a type '58 forms the buffer ampufer and a pair of 2 Ans in parallel.

act as the tinal stage. With the modern form of grid modulation employed, a single type '57 resistance-coupled amplifier provides adequate speech amplification for the single-button microphone used. The crystal in the oscillator is of the 'Y cut variety since it is substantially cheaper than the X' cut and in this circuit gives equally good results,

With the exception of the power supply and the special antenna coupling unit, which will be described later, the transmitter is assembled on a 2½-by-5-by-14-in, chassis bent from aluminum. How the parts are arranged for convenience in wiring is shown in the photographs

How the various controls a em un ed on the font of

the chase a se shown in th-

Tue ve i im above. Symple e di-

m numbracherboidathemerer

The oscillator circuit is style contilled the crystal being mounted in the sexual holder supplied with plugs to it can be removed

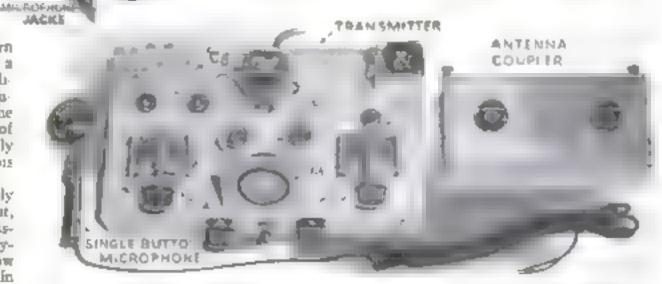
slounted on the front, are the radiotrequency and autho-frequency gain controls (R<sub>4</sub> and R<sub>5</sub>) and the plate switch Sw). On the top are two variable condensers, the 1.800-2,000-kalocycle crystal and its holder, the microphone transformer, the plate meter, and two tube shields. At the rear are two microphone tacks, the output binding posts, and the power supply cable

In the two and one-half-inch space under the chassis are the various coils, tube sockets, fixed condensers, fixed resistors, chokes, microphone battery, and connecting wires. The fixed condensers and resistors are self-mounted by means of the soldered connections to their paginal terminals.

Composition tubing, one inch in outaide diameter, is used for the coil forms

Coil L, consists of eighty turns of No. 25 wire on a three-inch form, La has seventy-five turns of No. 30 wire tapped at the fifteenth turn and wound on a twoand-one-quarter-inch form, while Ly contains 100 turns of No. 22 wire center-tapped and wound on a four-inch tion in our break the wire should be double silk covered DN: It is not hereisary to shield the coils, but they should be mounted at right angles to each other, Obvi-( as ) since La is the shortest an a should be mounted with its axis vertical. L, then can be placed horizontal and paradel to the side and La can be mounted bori zontal and parallel to the front edge of the chassis. To provide rigid mountings the costs should be held in place with small metal angle by a ketaboh se to the chassis

An important supplementary unit of the transmitter is the simple intenna coupler consisting of two ,0005-mfd variable condensers (C<sub>15</sub> and C<sub>15</sub> and an indictance or



By means of an autenna compler, the need for a special autenna for this transmitter is eliminated

# Phone Transmitter

By J. A. Worcester, Jr.

coil (L<sub>a</sub>) made up of seventy-two turns of No. 22 DNC were wound on a form one inch in diameter and three inchesiong. These units are mounted in a small 3-by-4½-by-8½-in, aluminum chassis (urnished with two input binding posts and two output terminals (antenna and ground).

The purpose of the coupler is to provide a satisfactory connection or impedance-match between the transmitter's final amplifier and the antenna, thus eliminating the necessity of using a special intenna and complicated feeders or leading. Which it any length of antenna, even a regular broadcast antenna, between twenty and sixty feet long can be used it must be remembered however that it is always preferable to use a long, high wire, substantially clear of surrounding objects and having a lead-in that is short and direct

If for any reason, you cannot rig a good single wire antenna, a doublet antenna with twisted or transposed feeders can be used. In this case, of course the ground connection is replaced by the second leaden.

For the power circuit, almost any wellfitered broadcast power supply capable
of furnishing at least 250 volts can be
used. If one is not available, the amateur
can construct a suitable unit for about
six dollars. The supply shown, having a
maximum output of 250 volts, which will
give the transmitter a power output of
approximately seven watts, is made up
largely of receiver parts such as the
amateur may have on hand. The transformer for instance, is of the common
varies, used in modern broadcast sets.

supplying 700 volts center-tapped at 100 militamperes, five volts at two amperes for the '80 rectsher tube, and two and one half volts at eight amperes for the parallel-connected heaters of the tubes in the transmitter circuit

Likewise, the chokes are of the readily obtained broadcast receiver type while the filter condensers are of the dry electrolytic variety available in a small compact container. The parts can be mounted on a 2½-by-8-by-12-in, aluminum chassis.

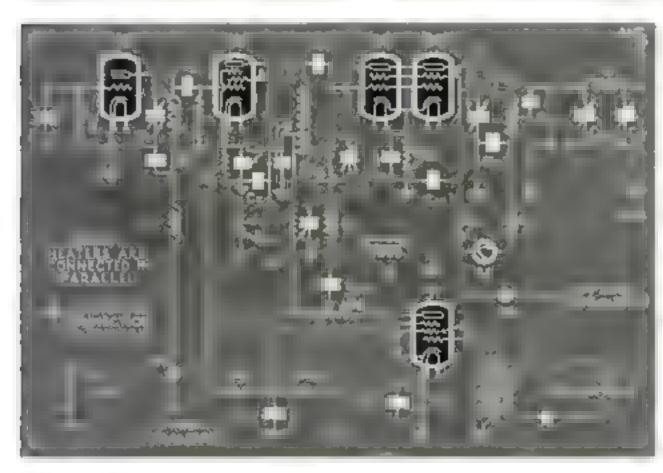
in adjusting the transmitter, the amateur will have little difficulty if he follows a definite procedure.

The first problem is to neutralize the final amphier. To do this, remove the crossal temporarily and connect an ordinary twenty-five-watt electric light bulb across the output terminals of the final

ampifier. The power supply then should be turned on and the condenser  $C_{14}$  rotated. If the bulb glows at any setting of this condenser, or if the needle on the plate meter (M) jumps, it is an indication that the final amplifier is oscillating. Condenser  $C_{1}$  then should be adjusted slowly with a screw driver until there is no motion of the meter needle during a complete revolution of condenser  $C_{14}$ . It will then be neutralized

When the final amplifier has been adjusted, replace the crystal in as mounting and set the radio-frequency gain control (R<sub>4</sub>) at its maximum. Also, remove the electric light bulb from the output terminals and turn the condenser C<sub>1</sub> to minimum capacity Rotating condenser C<sub>14</sub> then should produce a prenounced drop in the plate meter reading, indicating the point at which the tank circuit is in resonance with the frequency of the oscillator. If this condition is not obtained, condenser C<sub>1</sub> should be turned in small steps until it is obtained.

The an- (Continued on page 106)



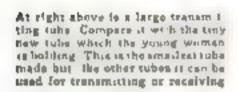
# New Dwarf Tube

#### READY FOR AMATEUR



Although the 933 is not especially designed to be a transmitting tube, like the larger receiving tubes, it can be used in transmitters by amateurs. When used for this purpose, sufficient power output can be obtained to cover the line-of-sight distances usually associated with micro-wave transmissions. In the transmitter shown, it is used in a Hartley circuit for operation on the now popular one-meter hand.

Because of its radical design, the 955 requires a special method of



NLV slightly larger than an acorn, and resembling it in shape, a radically new tube is now available to the amateur. Designed for use on the ultra-short waves be-

tween one-half and five meters, it opens a new field for experimenters in micro-wave

reception and transmission.

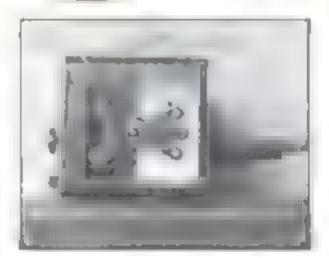
Measuring less than an inch and a half in beight, it more than justifies its title of "the world's timest practical radio tube." Yet inside its miniature acorn-shaped globe are a plate, grid, cathode, and heater that resemble the conventional elements in a full-sized three-electrode beater-type tube such as the common '27 or '37. These elements terminate in five prongs radiating from the base of the acorn like the fingers on a hand.

Designated as the 955 by the RCA Radiotron engineers who developed it the tabe is a challenge to radio fans interested in portable receivers, transmitters, and transceivers covering the ultra-short bands (P.S.M., Dec. '33, p. 58). It can be used as an oscillator and an amprifier as well as a detector, and operates on a six and three-tenths-volt heater current, either A.C. or D.C. and 180-volt plate current. According to its designers, the tube is the only triode capable of operating efficiently at frequencies under 60,000 (five meters)

An ultra-short wave receiver employing these acora tubes, resembles the ordinary abort-wave receiver with the exception that a special so-called funed dipole antenna is used. As shown by the diagram, it is simply a regenerative detector feeding into a conventional resistance-coupled amplifier. When assembled for test, the parts were arranged in a midget three-by six-inch rubinet with room to spare

Left the internal course us
tion of the new
tube in above
Note in reason
blance to heat
ar - type tubes

Upper left close-up of the new midges tube above ng approx mate y its actual a re. Above that my use and an ecom. Note the terratheble resemblence that gives tube its name

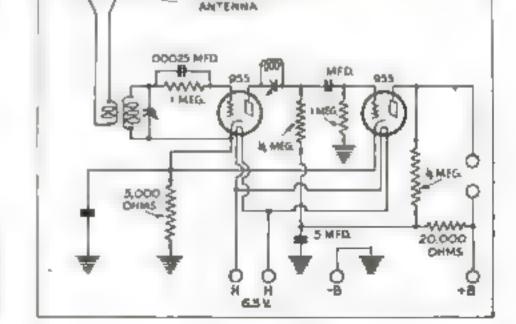


Above, tiny non-moter transmitter that uses the new tube. Mote, ruler shows it in three inches wide mounting. This is done by means of five spring clips supplied with the tube. The clips, arranged to coincide with the five terminals that sprout from the sides of the tube, can be fastened to a supporting insulator of glass, mica, or other low-loss material. A hole, of course, must be cut in the mounting to take the bulging bottom of the tube

Although not intended as a replacement for the large tubes in regular receivers, it does offer the experimenter a new unit that should serve as the basis for many novel circuits that will tell us more about the mysteries and possibilities of the ultra-

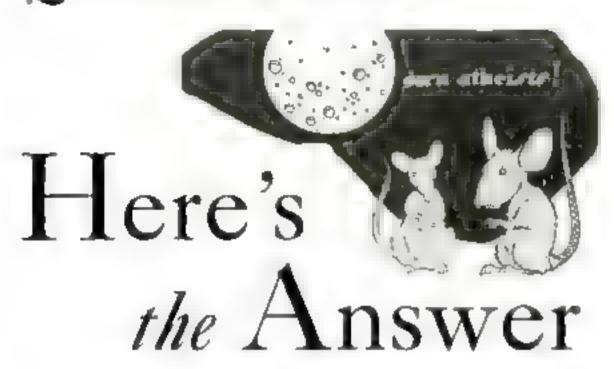
short waves

HALF WAVE DIPOLE



R gbt diagram shows simple regenerative detector and resistance coupled amplifier or out tused in one-meter receiver described in trat

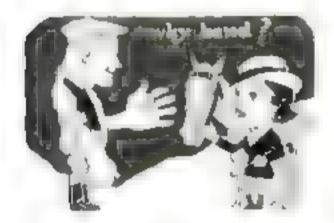
## Ouestion: What is the moon made of? J. L., Dallas, Tex.



A.—Archeorne to noted natronomers, who base their theory on tests made with an instrument called a moon thermometer, the moon consists chiefly of purice or some similar porous substance.

#### Good for the Laundries

O P T., PHILADELPHIA, PA. It is municipally that 70,000,000 tons of soot drup on American time every year. Besides stanning buildings, linen, and streets, it cuts off more than thirty percent of the sunstane.



#### Hand Not A Foot As A Rule

Q.--what is the standard "hand" measure used in measuring the height of a horse?--

G. F., Sloux City, Jowa A.—THE 'hand' used in measuring horses is equivalent to four inches. To say that a horse is seventeen hands high means that he stands sexty-right inches from the ground to the withers or peak of the froot shoulders

#### Oiling the Waves

Q.-way does oil caim the sea?-F G., Balumore, Md

A -- two properties of heavy oil are thought responsible for its calming effect on restless waters. It reduces the friction of the surface of the sea, making it easier for the wind to ship over the top, and its viscousces tends to hold the waves down and make them move more slowly

#### Sometimes the Plot Helps

Q.—now do they create the effect of fog in the movies?—Y P. Sentile, Wash.

A -next simple method consists of spraying a scream of vaporized oil atto the blast from a powerful motor-driven propeller. The pro-

peller distributes the oil most through the air and proper lighting makes it visible

#### Chained Static

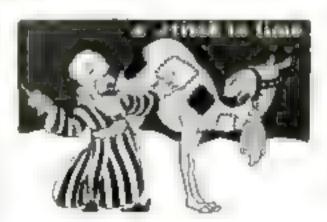
Q will is a gasoline truck invariably fit ted with a short chain that hangs down from the rear and drags along the road?—G. T., Short City Town

A.—rings and other moving parts on a truck tend to generate static electricity. The short length of chain serves as a connection between the metal chassis and the ground to lead off any charge of static electricity that may develop and thus prevent it from accidentally causing a dangerous spark. If trucks used metal tires, the chain would not be necessary

#### Keep It In The Dark

Q.—wity do automobiles seem peppier and smoother-running at might?—D. J. B., Holly wood, Calif

A.—Accounted to experiments made by automotive engineers, a slight amount of water injected into the combustion chamber of any ensoline motor tends to improve its operation. It is thought that the oxygen supplied by the water aids the combustion. At night, or during moty or forgy weather, a certain amount of moisture undoubtedly is drawn into the Crimders of an automobile with the



#### Patching Camels

Q.—accenter I read that came's wounds never heal and that to cover the sore the animal's skin is patched with leather. Is that true?—C. W., Watertown, Wo.

A.—Accounts to various camel authorities, there is no truth in the familiar statement that a camel's wounds never heal. However, camels do develop foot sores that often are protected by sewing patches of leather to the pads on the bottom of the animal's feet. The leather serves more as a sole for a shoe than as a patch.

#### Thundering Echoes

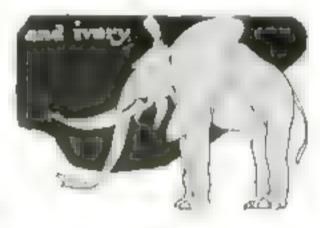
H P G., centago, i.e. The roar and rumble following a crash of thunder are school, sound waves reflected by the earth and clouds. A large shell or bomb, if exploded high enough in the air, would have the same effect Sound waves travel 1,000 feet a second at a temperature of zero Fahrenheit

#### Racing Neck and Neck

G. A. S., Jr., PORTO DE LIERRA, PORTO MICO. Radio waves are considered as having the same speed as light-approximately 185,271 miles a second.

#### Ink for Stencils

M. J. B., gast onance, at J. To be suitable for use with stencils, an ink must be thick, more like a paste than a fluid. A satisfactory ink of this type can be made by mixing the following Shellac (two ounces), borax (two ounces), water (twenty-five ounces), gum arabic (two ounces), and enough yearing red, lamp black, or Prussan blue to give the desired color Boil the shetter and the borax in some water to desoive them. Then add the gum arabic, discontinue the heating, and when the solution has could add enough additional water and coloring to bring the link to the right consistency



#### A Question of Ears

H. K., BALDWIN, L. L., F. Y. One feature that distinguished the Indian elephant from its African brother is the size of its cars. The African elephant's cars are large white those of the Indian variety are comparatively small Also, the hind feet of the Asiatic variety usually have four tocough each while the African variety have but three

#### Climate and Trees

Q.—now do scientists determine the nest climate of a certain locality?—L. V., Richmond, Va.

A corn way in by studying the annual rings in the trunks of old trees. The more man during a certain year, the wider the ring of growth. In California, for example, many trees are more than 1,000 years old and by their rings much can be told of the climate in that vicinity during the time of Christ

#### Why Leaves Turn

Q.—what causes the leaves of a tree to turn red and brown in the autumn?—P. Z., Boston, Mass.

A.—creamster plays a large part in the turning of the leaves when cold weather sets in First of all, the original green color of leaves is due to a substance called chlorophyll. In the fall, lower temperatures and less son cause this chlorophyll to change into a red-brown compound. (Continued on page 90)



By MARTIN BUNN

ONFOL ND that noise," exclaimed the elderly Dr. Pearson as he thumped the steering wheel with his fist. His wife, seated beside him touched his arm soothingly. Now don't get so excited, Frank," she said. "A few ratcles aren't hurting anything. Most of it's your imaginal on answ v

"Imagination be hanged grumbled the doctor Sounds like the car is facing to pieces every time we hit a pebble, and that eternal popping noise in this door is driving me cruzy " Just then Mrs. Pearson noticed a squat building further on down the street. Above it hung a large sign that read; "Mode! Garage—Auto Service and

"There's a nice-looking garage," she said. "Why don't you stop? Maybe they can locate the trouble. I'll do some shopping while you want."

A few minutes later, Dr. Pearson was telling his tale of woe to a gray-haired mechanic who had introduced himself as Gus Wason.

"Doesn't look like a rattle bor," remarked Gus, eyeing the car. "But if it has 'em, we'll get rid of 'em. Start the motor for a minute."

"The motor's all right," protested Pearson, reaching for the ignition switch. "It's the body that's making the noise." When the motor settled to an even pure, Gus lifted

the hood and moved hit hand from one part to another. He seemed particularly interested in the cowl wall at the back of the engine block and ran the palm of his hand over the flat surface several times before he finally relastened the hood.

"O. K. Now if you've no objections, suppose we go for a little ride," he said, climbing into the seat beside the physician. "Let's go up the street for a few brocks and drive out the old station road. That'll be a good test."

As the car gamed speed, a series of sharp raps or pups occurred each time the wheels bit any unevenness in the playement They were neither rattles nor aqueaks, but more like creaks.

"There's that pupping noise I told you about," the old man sputtered. "That racket keeps up indefinitely. Sounds as though it came from this side of the car, but I'll be hanged if I can find it "

Without maswering, Gus moved has band over the instrument panel, along the base of the driver's seat, and finally over the floor boards

"It usn't the floor boards." said Dr. Pearson positively. "Twe got them so tight now I'll need a crowbar to pry them loose."

By this time, the car was jouncing along the poorly paved road that led to the railroad station. Bouncing from bump to bump, it gave forth a new assortment of clastering noises that all but drowned out the doctor a booming voice.

"Just three things are making an anvil chorus out of this car," explained Gus after a thorough inspection of the car back at the Model Garage. "A loose radiator stay rod, tight floor boards combined with loose body bults, and loose spring shackler.

Dr. Pearson looked at him blankly. Now how in the world can a floor board make a poise when it's tight," he asked.

"Simple enough," answered Gas. In the first place, the frame on any car weaves a bit when it's driven over an uneven road. If the body bolts are loase the body twists even more, pushing the floor boards with it. Naturally, if the boards are fastened tightly at both ends, they can't move, so they strain and twist. The result is that pop you've been hearing. Loosening one end of the floor-board section will fix it "

"But won't they rattle if they're loose?"

asked the doctor.

"I won't loosen them that much," replied Gus. "Just enough to allow a little play at one end. Then I'll give the ledges they rest on a good dose of heavy oil and finish up by lightening the body bo. s."

Certainly sounded like a door rattle " Dr. Pearson insisted.

That just proves you can do a sight more with touch than you can with your ears when it comes to tracing rattles and squeaks in a car," smiled Gus. "Car noises are funny things. They have a way of scooting through the frame or the body till they reach a broad surface that acts as a sounding board. Your ears will place the name at the sounding board but your finger tips will trace it to the source. Just as an example, start up your motor and lisven. Do you hear anything?"

"Yeah," the doctor agreed. "Sort of a

rapid-fire rattle."

"Where does it sound like it's coming from." asked Gus.

The elderly obysician scratched his head "Sounds ske the instrument panel to me." he ventured. (Continued on page 103)

#### GUS says:

If you hate the hard work of polishing or wasing your car, at least take the trouble to keep the bood in shape Remember, it gets the brunt of the weather and a continuous baking from the heat of the motor It doesn't take long for dirt and tar to bake on so hard that it takes more than just a casual rubbing to remove them. The sap that drops from trees also as particularly hard to remove once it is baked in place.

# THE HOME WORKSHOP

# "Stained Glass" Windows

MADE WITH ONLY A PENKNIFE

INDOWS that rival genuine stained glass in beauty can be made easily and inexpensively by using colored celiophane. The design is merely cut out with a sharp penknife and sandwiched between two pieces of translucent rippled glass.

pieces of translucent rippled glass.

Themethod is so simple that you can prepare any type of design you please and incorporate your managram or any other embara. Nevertheless, the finished effect is of extraordinary brilliance. It may even

surpass windows made of separate pieces of colored glass in the ordinary way, in spite of their costly materials and the painstaking craftsmansh p and long experience required in their construction.

By Eric Munsinger

The design is out from sheets of colorest cellophane and set between panes of translucent glass, reppired on the outside





PERACDIC DESIGNS

2 4 XUADIS

Ta pytho a merity he was or or character by the was we streamed the related to the call of the call of

There is something particularly clean-cut and modern about windows made in this way. They have the clear, unobstructed surfaces that are characteristic of modern furniture and buildings. If, however, an antique effect is desired, it is a simple matter to give the appearance of separate panes of leaded

glast. This is done by using so-called "cold" or "inquid" solder to form lines in imitation of lead-

thit.

In addition to the window that will be described a detail two supplementary designs without dimensions are shown in the drawings at the top of the following page. Most books on heraldry or stained glass contain illustrations and suggestions for various other designs. The reader, how-

There is something ever, will probably prefer to use his imparticularly clean-cut and tistive so far as to incorporate his intenders about windows tisks or cost of arms into the pattern, made in this way. They

excellent subjects.

For the window made by the author, the following materials were used: Two sheets of translucent glass, 15 by 20 in, each having one smooth and one rippied surface. (These should be as thin as obtainable.) Four rolls of colored cellophane—red, purple, yellow, and green. A few large sheets of white bond paper;

UNIQUE NEW METHOD USES TRANSPARENT CUT-OUTS SANDWICHED BETWEEN PANES OF RIPPLED GLASS

 httle transparent (liquid) glue, and some glass or celkdoid cement

Draw two copies of the design pattern actual size preferably with India ink. Mark on each section of each design the color it is to be

Lay a sheet of cardboard or several thicknesses of paper upon your drawing board or table, and place one sheet of each color of teliophane upon this. Now lay one of the patterns upon the whole, smooth it all out well so that there are absolutely no wrinkles in the celiophane, and fusten securely around the edge with thumb tacks.

Using a small, very sharp penkinfe (or the corner of a razor blade), cut out all the different sections of the design. Set aside the pieces of the desired colors for each section, putting them separately between the pages of a book, and keep the border pieces in their correct order. The rest may be discarded. Cutting all colors at once in this manner facilitates the work and insures that the sections will fit together perfectly. The cutting should be begun from the center to avoid disarranging the different sheets. Since they are fastened only at the border

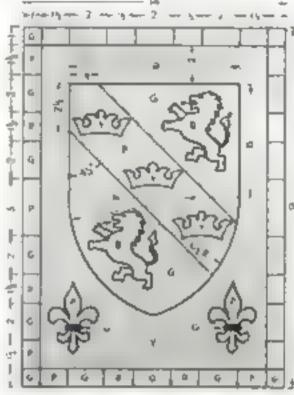
Next take the other pottern and put one sheet of glass, smooth side up, upon it. The design is, of course, clearly visible through the glass. Using it as a guide, fit the sections of cellophane in their places. Tack them down in a few spots along the edges with the transparent glue. Small tweezers will prevent finger marks on the cellophane and make the handling easier.

When the picture is complete, by the





Buggastion for a monographised trindow that will give an individual seach to any entrance half, and a particle for hise and gold letticework with red squares on a green background



other sheet of glass on top, smooth side down, and cement the two around the



All colors are cut simultaneously to they we had come a to be Ar feet Layout for the window des moed. The green pass are marked G puttle P ted. R and years Y

edges to hold them firmly together and keep out me stare.

Those who desire to make a perfect replica of a genuine stained glass window may do so by applying liquid soider to the outside surface in narrow lines, between the different colors, to simulate leading. Although this may give the pane a more genuine appearance, the author believes it detracts from its beauty, since the original purpose of the lead was merely to fasten the separate pieces of glass together

The "stained glass" is fitted into the window sash like any ordinary pane

#### Handmade Rings and Bracelets Look Like Buckled Belts

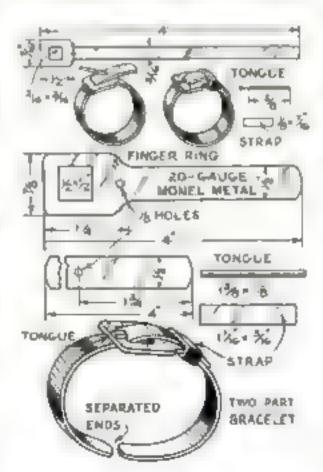
BELT-BUCKLE rings and bracelets are a novel form of jewelry that can be made with very few tools by beginners in decorative metal work.

In making the rang, obtain a piece of 20-things monel metal and cut out the blank as shown. Drill a small hole, 1/16 in. In diameter or less, where indicated. Bend the metal in a circle, push the small end through the square hole, and adjust to the deared size by shaping over a ring mandrel or a tapering piece of round from or wood. Drill a hole for the tongue of the buckle, Make the tongue from a piece of the same metal and bend one end at right angles, the bent portion being about 1/16 in, long.

Insert the straight end of the tongue through the hole in the best; then stick the bent end into the bole drilled in the buckle. Place the ring on the mandrel and hammer the end of the best into place. Place the strap, bent U-shaped, over both thicknesses of the best, and with place clamp the ends on the inside of the ring. File off the tongue of the buckle to the proper length and pouch the ring on a buffing wheel, using jeweier's rouge.

In making the britcelet, two strips of metal are used. Stick the end of the plain piece—the end nearest which the 36-in hole has been drilled—through the buckle.

insert longue, and clamp together as in making the ring. Sweat the two pieces together with solder, and solder the end of the tongue to the buckle. If the band



works loose while making the bracelet solder it on also. Bend the outer ends around in a circle and shape until the bracelet fits the arm.

If a bracelet with more spring is desired, use 20-gauge German (mckel) silver instead of monel metal. A contrast may be had by making the bands of German silver and the buckle tongue and strap of monel.

If desired, both ring and bracelet can be plamshed with a small half-pern hammer, or designs can be cut or stamped into the metal.—W. T. BAXTER



These pieces of jewelcy are original and decorative, yet comparatively easy in make

#### PANELS OF GLEAMING BRASS SET OFF THIS

# Decorative Wastebasket

in sivie, novelty, and workmanah p. this wastebasket is far su-

A design that will show your skill without costing much for materials

By J. I. SOWERS

Director of Industrial Arts Missin Evening Schools, Missin, Fla.

T IS usually difficult to purchase a correctly styled basket for waste paper. That his article of turniture should piece of fine sandpaper or

fit in with the general scheme of room decoration is a matter which seems to be given little thought. The Colonial design deast ted a save lifts this perfected article into a class with other wed-designed pieces and makes it a thing of beauty as

well as use.

Select a wood in harmony with the Colong design such as walnut or cherry. If these woods are difficult to obtain, others may be used and staned and forished to imitate them. Both red gum and mahogany take a good walnut stain. Oak, too, may be used and stained brown, but it is less desirable for Colonial type furputure.

Work out the four uprights first, these are 1% in, square and 16% in, long. After squaring up this stock, cut it to about 17 in long to provide waste stock at the ends for turning. As will be seen in detail drawing D, the base turning is larger than the rest of the upright. In order to make this turning, extra stock will have to be glued to each upright as shown at G. Care should be taken to produce a good, sharp, accurate piece of turning.

The next step is to make the side rails, which are fastened with mortise and tenon joints, as in the assembly drawing B. To simplify the work a little, 38-in, dowelfastenings may be used instead, however, the mortise and tenon joint makes the best fastening and is more truly Colonial II certainly should be used if one has ma-

chine tools.

Two of the upper side rails are shaped into handles as shown at A. The boring should, of course, be done from both sides to avoid splitting.

The two bottom rails are grouved to

receive the panels, as are also the uprights.

The panels, as shown at E, are made of 1/4-m, stock backed by a sheet of tin. Four small pieces of 1/0-gauge brass are soldered to a tin backing sheet in such a way as to show through the openings in the panels. If it is not convenient to solder these pieces of brass to the tin, they may

he attached as shown at F. The brass is polished with a piece of fine sandpaper or with fine steel wool and given a coat of clear lactater to prevent turnishing. This is done before the work to assembled.

The design for cutting out the wood panels is only a suggestion, any other suit able pattern may be used, provided it is in harmony with Colonial design.

The bottom is a piece of sheet tin, tacked in place with \$6.m. No. 14 brais escutcheon pins as shown at C. After the piece is assembled, the tin back of the panels and the bottom are pointed with dulf black paint

The finished piece is stained with walnut oil stain and given a thin wash coat of shelfac. This is ordinary shelfac thinned with four parts alcuhot After this it should be given an oil finish Early catabete makers produced this finish by applications of raw binseed oil. The oil to applications of raw binseed oil. The oil to applications of raw binseed oil. The oil to application of cays; and each application is allowed to dry about one hour and then thoroughly rubbed off. This eventually makes the most beautiful and durable finish that can be applied to wood. Any good book on wood finishing will give more information about oil finishes. If this finish is not used, however, the piece may

ASSEMBLY DETAIL

PROMING PARTIES

ASSEMBLY DETAIL

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FOOT TURNING

FOOT TURNING

be varnished and given a rubbed finish with pumice stone. In no case should the finish be brought to a high polish Newsess is to be avoided. Try to give the work an appearance of age.

#### HOT OIL PRESERVES HARDWOOD

A DURABLE, climateproof, antique finish may be given walnut and other hardwoods by pouring boiling-ho linseed oil over the unfinished wood. The surface is then sand-papered or rubbed to a smooth finish, and the process repeated until the wood is an dark as desired. It is then polished with wax.—L. W. HENDERSON.



Solder rivety Make

#### SOLDERING GALVANIZED IRON JOINTS

AFTER constructing an aquarism
frame out of galvanized iron. I learned
that the strength of
any galvanized iron
parts soldered together by the usual
methods is no greater than the adhesion.

of the galvanzing itself A sufficient strain upon the solder will pull the galvanzing off the metal

This limitation is easily overcome by drilling one or more small holes through the two parts before soldering. Fill the holes with solder, and you have what is virtually a rivet of solder. In soldering galvanized from time undiluted muriatic acid.—John Edwin Hoog.

# Making a WIND GAUGE



mensions are materially changed, the calibration for musa is akely to be maderate. The entire value of the instrument depends upon the care and accuracy with which it is calibrated.

To bend the vapes, clamp a wooden rod about 2 m. in diameter in a vise and rub the blanks over it with a sidewise motion to start the bends. Then rub them with a cloth pad. Avoid kinks. as these change their reaction to the wind.

After soldering the cross arms together, cut the two center plates and form the channels by laying the

A highly simplified anemometer in which the vanes do not spin, but turn against the torsion of a spring

top with a cold chisel and solder the skate wheel over it as shown be ow

The clock spring must be at least 1/4 in. wide. If very high velocities are common two, three, or four springs will have to be ganged together. The cross arms then should be made of heavier material to resist the strain. This, of course, cuts out the lower velocities, since the points on the dia? will be so close together that they cannot be read, yet, even so, it is likely

that breezes of five mi es would be indicated

Break of enough of the spring that it can be entered in the housing without rubbing much on itself. Punch a hole in the outer end, and drail one make housing to receive a bolt.

bet the spindle in the bearng sip on the bushing instal. the apring and washer, and tighten the nut burring the end of the spindle to prevent loos-

The drawings below abow a side view of the complete facts' often and a brokenaway top view of acms, vanes, and housing

23.-MILE wind fore at the Mr. Washington N. H., meteorological

the dial paced directly underneath, or it may be used as a ported a instrument with the dial reversed and facing unward

station not long ago. The pressure on the cabin must have been more than 240 fb. per square foot, and the force against a section of wall 8 by 10 ft. at least 91/2 tons!

BY EDWIN M. LOVE

It is always interesting to speculate on the velocity of the wind, whether a gentle breath that ripples the water and makes the leaves dance, or a rending gale that lifts roofs and rips branches from the trees. From ouds and ends you can burst an anemometer that will indicate this velocity provided it is proper'y cambrated more accurate v than the speedometer on your au omobile usually registers your driving speed

This meter does not spin continuously, but is of the direct-reading pressure type, with cup vanes that revolve in the wind against the torsion of a spring until the two forces balance. The drawings show the construction clearly but a few points must be especially noted. It should be remembered that each anemometer has its special characteristics, so that if any di-

Assembled vancy, the born-motor covic that serves as a support, and the clock apring, which to set mothe the bouning

> plates on a pine block and bammering with a rounded cold chisel. When the two are done, bolt them to the nems and solder solidly

> Now drill for the spandle, solder it in, and solder the cups on. Balance the assembly by driving solder into the light ends of he arm cubes

The spittale bearing is a skate where which costs about In cent at a hardware store. Select one with a minimum of side

From an automobile wrecking yard obtain a horn-motor cover having a flange so that it can be bolted directly to the base. Chop a bole in the



the index-hand spindle. Solder on the tin-can roof

The instrument is now ready for calibrating. Solder a stiff wire to the edge of one vane to act as a pointer, and stand the apparatus on a piece of paper on a table in a room free from drafts, so that the zero point can is located. Mark this with a pencil. Now the a string loop to the book of light spring scales, sap the stop under a vane ad ust the scales to pull at right angles to the center, and draw the arm around until the reading is ), or Take a similar reading at 1, 1, and 2 or Now check these readings with each other and if the marks on the dial are not equidistant take new readings. The scales must be at right angles to the vanes.

If suctable scales are not available you may make a substitute by tacking a rubber band to a strip of wood. The aloop of aring to the free end of the rubber load it with a grow weight and mark the position of the knot on the wood. Do the same for 1 and 2 oa. Then use this device for cultivating the anemometer as shown in the photograph at the bottom of this page.

Dismount the anemometer and draw four circles as shown. Four are necessary because the vanes when registering u, to 45 MPH sweep four times around the dial. The civision points may be calculated according to this tormula which is much easier to work out than may a pear at first grance of DAY 2011 is where distants for digrees. "Direpresents degrees deflection obtained with a pid of 1 of "A is the average area of the vanes and A is an assumed velocity."

To adustrat. The length and bread hit diameter) of all values mustiplied together aduct then divided by four to get the average 12 9 A. Deflection in degrees with 1 or part = 101.25 = D. Assume a wind velocity, say 23 MPN. Then d=101.25×12.19×23×23+2011.35=324.6 degrees.



#### SET UP A LITTLE

#### WEATHER BUREAU

OF YOUR OWN

EATHER is the one great universal topic of conversation. Is it going to mow? Will it get warmer? Is a storm blowing up? Will there be a heavy frost tonight? You are always asking these and countless other questions, and talking about them to your friends. Why not make a real hobby out of the weather and start a little weather bureau of your own? As soon as you have a few instruments, you will find it instinating to watch them, and you will quickly learn to forecast changes in the weather with surprising accuracy.

Much can be done with three instruments—a high-grade thermometer, a barocaster, and a hygrometer. These are available everywhere and do not cost a great deal. If you are handy with tools, you can make an anemometer as described in the accompanying article, and other instruments may also be constructed as your weather bureau expands. You will also need to consult the daily government weather map. It is now published regularly in some of the larger newspapers and usually can be seen at post offices or public libraries if you do not wish to subscribe for it yourself And, of course, you can listen to detailed weather reports over the radio.

Do you want to try this hobby? If so, send a post card to the Home Workshop Department with a request for more articles on weather. Please indicate whether you would like to make a maximum and minimum thermometer, a mercury becometer, a hygrometer, or a seismograph.

Ceiting dial with telltale to indicate which circle in read construction details and, as selv. muse oring deflection with improvised scales made from a rubber hand and stick of wood. Such scales, of course, must be calibrated in advance by the use of druggists' weights

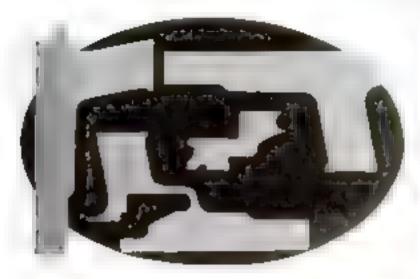
It is unnecessary to do ad this multiplication every time a point is calculated. DA/2011.35 occurs every time; therefore obtain this amount and multiply the V<sup>2</sup> by it. Again illustrating, with my anemometer, 101.25×12.19÷2011.35=0.614, and the formula becomes d=0.614 V<sup>2</sup>.

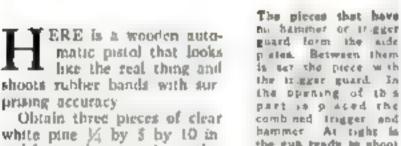
A table of squares is appended, which will save the trouble of squar-

if you have a slide rule, set 1 on scale C over DA/2011.35 on scale D, with the rider glass over V<sup>3</sup> on scale C, and read the deflection beneath on scale D. After this, to read off a new deflection, it is necessary only to slide the rider to a

Use a protractor to locate the points on the dual. When (Continued on page 87) Rubber Band Pistol

LOOKS LIKE REAL "GAT"









Pulling the trigger moves the hammer back and fers the and of the robber susp forward

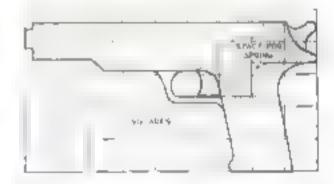




plate removed and, at sele, the bushed gut

as shown to hold it in the forward posi-

Glue the center section, without the trie ger-hammer combination of course, to the right hand piece and let it dry under # weight

Now assemble the pistol, attaching the left hand to the other two with three small screws. Then round, shape, and smooth the weapon to its final form. Give it a cost of shellar and, when dry, same it to a very smooth finish. Mix a aftle lampblack with some blue point until about the color of blue steel and pasht the gun. The handle plates may be marked out and pain ed brown if devied

To load, pull the trigger to raise the hammer and insert the doubled end of a ru der bane in from of the hemmer Let the hammer down on it then draw the wher end down over the massic end. A pullion he trigger will shoot the bund a good distance -t LARK H RUTTER



prining accuracy

and fasten them together with a few brids. Lay out a full-size plan of the pistol and transfer

the drawing to the top board with car-

bon paper, Saw all three pieces at one

time on the outside lines. Then separate them and from the top and buttom pieces

cul away the Ingger guard and hardmer

mer on the center pie e pais saw it out

Also saw out the trigger guard, taking

great care not to break it. If the trugger guard is shellacked as soon as it is sawed

out, it will be less likely to break. Rub

the trigger-hammer combination flat on a sheet of fine sandpaper, thinning it

down from both sides so that when as-

sembled it wis move freely be ween the

other pieces. A small con spring from a

baoy ha tery (1) said in the ten-cent

stores or from any other source is used

Lay out the combined trigger and have-



#### FOLDING PORTRAIT REFLECTOR

This compact portrait reflector will be appreciated by amateur photographers because it can be folded up and is light in weight. Four pieces of heavy corrugated board are cut to the same size-in this case, 12 by 30 m. Twelve strips of mustin are then glued as shown to form lunges.

After the give has dried overnight, sheet tin foil is glued on one side of the reflector. The tin foil may be obtained at any photo supply store at trifling cost. The back may be covered with some dark material, if desired, for use as a background when needed.-Joseph KNIPP

#### QUICK WAYS TO MARK DOWEL HOLES

ALTHOUGH few beginners in woodwork are familiar with them, the small steel markers known as "dowel centers" save much time in making blind dowel joints. The holes are first bored in one of the pieces to be joined. Then dowel centers of the same size are inserted in the holes as shown at the left of the photograph below and the joining piece is placed in position and pressed against the sharp points. The resulting indentations show where to bare the matching holes.-W. H. McCl clot (at

When dowel centers are not at hand, marks for boring both sets of boles can be made simultaneously in the two pieces by using ordinary pens. Hold one of the pieces in the vise with the joint edge horizontal and lay pins on the edge with their heads where the ceners of the dewel hours are the come. Then carefully press the second pieces in position without disturbing the pins.-A. W





# Por the deplay of transured denoments, this corner cabines file a need that exiles an almost every borne and it is also altractive in viest

Graceful but Easy to Build ...

# A Colonial Corner Cabinet

Designed By
FRANKLIN H. GOTTSHALL

BEAUTIFUL little pieces of pottery, vanes, decorative metal work, and other line a brac are accumulated in every home. No better place to display them could be found than this tail graceful Colonial cabinet. It will brighten up the corner of any room. For so fine a piece of furniture, the construction is relatively simple. The original caonet was built of red gumwood, finished in Vandyke brown, but any cabinet wood may be used.

First cut the sides to length, dress and shape the ends, and sand them. One edge of the wider side must be rabbeted, so that both aides may be fitted and nailed

together to form 8 90deg, angle

The sherves now should he cut us in Figu. 4 and 7 from a board 14 by 81/2 in. The grain should run as indicated in Fig. 4. The writer prefers free-hand curves for the fronts of these, but compass curves could be substituted. The beading should then he cut along the frant edges of the shelves as in Fig. 6. If a shaper or an electric router is not available, these may be cut with a car-ver's V-too. The fluting on the vertical strips, at the edges of the calmet may likewise be cut with a carver's gouge of the correct size

When the six shelves have been naned into place, lay out the top edge of the pediment (Fig. 3) with a cardboard pattern on a piece of stock 2 by 8 by 15 in. This may be cut to the correct contour with a chisel, as the piece is almost too wide to be cut on the band saw; nevertheless, if a sharp saw

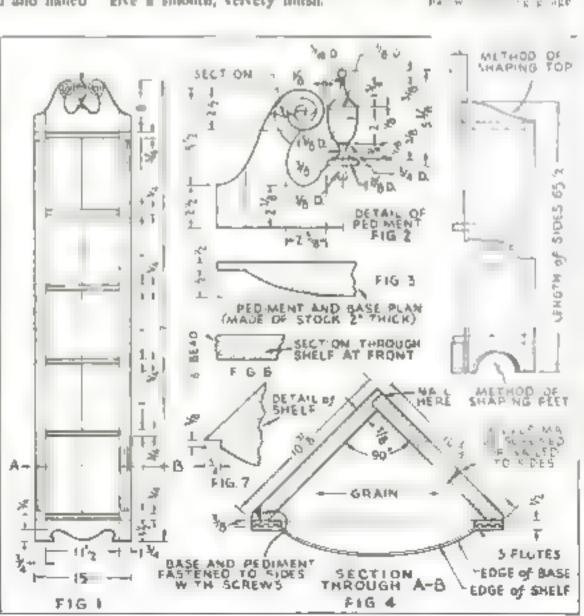
blade is used, it can be done. Next lay out the shape shown in Fig. 2, turning the pattern over to get the other half, and saw it out. To carve the Jonic scroll, first cut around the lines with a carver's Vtool, then finish by shaping with a carver's that gouge, as shown in the cross section detail of Fig. 2. Proceed in a similar manner to shape the ornamental base

The base should be fastened to the sides with screws from the back as indicated in Fig. 4. Next fasten the fluted strips, and finally the pediment. The finial, which is turned in the form of a classic urn, is fastened by means of the small dowel

turned on its base.

On the piece shown, the finish consisted of Vandyke brown oil stain, followed by a wash coat of shellac and two coats of a high-grade floor varnish. The final coat was rubbed with puruse stone and oil to give a smooth, velvety finish.







The ovig nal place was made of red gumwood, standed Vapdyke brown and variabled. At this complete ensembly drawings with all casential details.

# Preparing Guns and Spars



By Capt. E. Armitage McCann

E ARE now ready to equip our privateer model Swallow with guns. These who have not started to build this model but wish to do so should read the previous articles in this series (P.S.M., Nov. '34, p. 65, and Dec., p. 71)

The bulwarks are pierced for ten guns, but it was a common custom not to carry the full equipment. I have given my model only six of the six-pounders and one long twenty-four-pounder, carried anadships. You may, of course, give her the full complemunt.

The shape and size of these guns are shown in the detail drawings near the end of this article, and the positions are given on the previously published deck plan They are best turned from brass, but may be turned or filed from wood, or cast in brass or lead. Brass guns should be exidised; if of other materials, they should be painted black.

to 81/4 ft. lung. I made mine to scale 7 ft. in length with

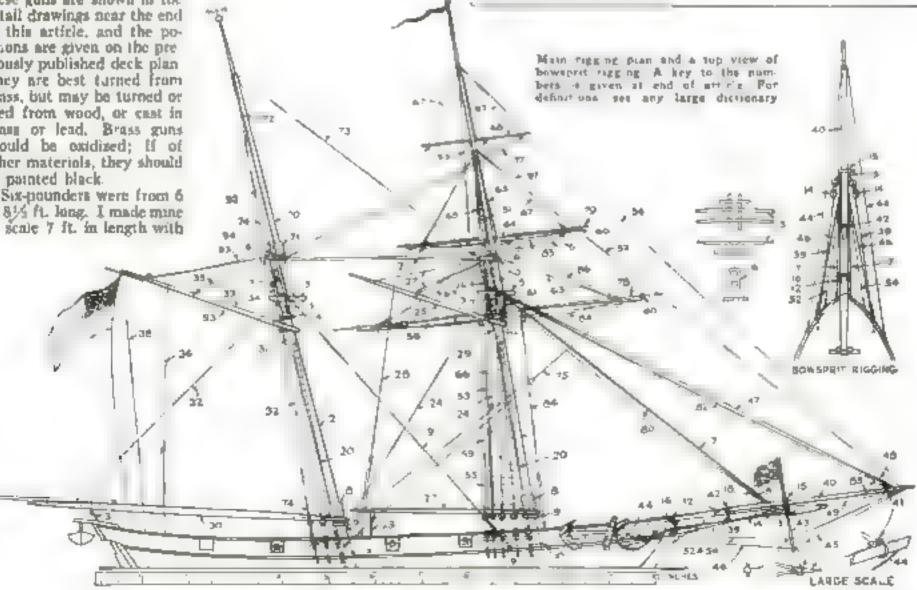
a caliber (size of shot) of 3.7 in. Twenty-four-pounders were from 9 to 955 ft. long, with a caliber of 5.8 in. The thickness at the breech is about three times the caliber, and at the muzale, twice the caliber. The trummons (crossbars) are placed at a point four-sevenths of the length from the muzzle

The carriages are four pieces of wood glued together, with the wheels on wooden axles that go under the carriages. The from wheels are slightly larger to compensate for the cumber of the deck. The wedge at the back is to lift the breech. The guns, when level, should point through about the middle of the gun port. Notches are filed for the trunnions, and the guns are he I lown with a ntippe staples, except the large gun, which should have a piece of metal naised over for this purpose. Execute are needed on the back seeps for he tackles, and a ringbalt in the middle (at least on the large gun). They are all black. Simpler carriages may be made from an oblong stick with a groove in it to take the gun; and instead of wheels, round sticks may be used.

The guns are pulled up to the bulwarks with a tackle of two single blocks on each side. The blocks are strapped with wire books to go to the rings in the carriage and in the waterway. The ends are hitched around all parts. The breechings to take

#### Ahoy, ship model makers! How Much Do You Know about RIGGING?

HERE's a game to test your knowledge. You can try it whether you are building the Swallow or not. Look at the accompanying rigging plans, note the numbers, and see how many of the parts you can identify correctly by name. When you have made your list, compare it with the one on page 68. If you have as many as thirty correct, your knowledge of nautical terms is far above the average; if more than fifty, your mark is excellent; if more than sevenly, you are an expert.



# for Our Privateer Model

the recoil are of heavier cord. They run from the rings in the temberheads and are sensed under the cascabels. They should be slack enough to allow the mussle to come inside the bulwark, and by rights should go through the rings in the sides of the carriages.

The gear for the large gun is similar except that, instead of a breeching, there is a gun tackie, leading aft.

If these gues are glued down and a pin point driven through

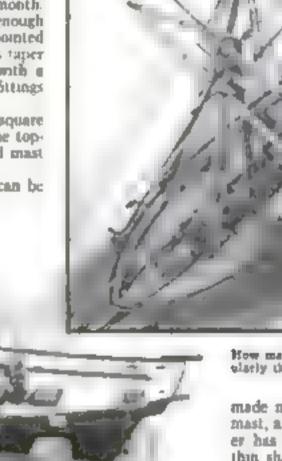
the back step or crossbar, they will remain in place.

Now for the rigging. First we must make a set of spars. Any straight-grained wood will do, but carefully selected dowel sticks are the easiest to use. You will need about 24 in of 1/2-in doweling, 36 in, of 3/16-in., 24 in. of 1/2-in and four 1/16-in applicators (swap sticks) about 6 in long for the stips i (studoing-sair) booms, flagsing and the capstan bars described last month.

If the model is bollow, the lower masts must be long enough to reach the bottom of the hull, inside, where a double-pointed spike may be used to hold the beet in place. These masts taper very slightly and are square from the trestletrees up, with a smaller square at the top to set in the cap. The various fittings should be put on before the mast is shapped.

The crosstrees half-lap into the treatletrees, with one square opening to fit the lower masthead and the other to fit the top-mast heel. Note that the holes in the boom supports and mast coots are at an angle, to lie borizontal.

The mast hoops for the fore- and mainsails, if used, can be



How maste and spars are set up. Note partitually the crosscrees and the position of yards

made neatly over a stick the size of the mast, around which a piece of waxed paper has been wrapped twice. Make some thin shavings, wet them well with casein glue, and wrap them around the paper. When dry, sandpaper them and cut off sections with a sharp knife. There should also be some smaller ones on the main topmast for the gaff torsail.

I made my mode with enough running gear so that the sails can be readily bent but all sail gear (items 80 to 98 in the list) may be omitted, because this gear would be stowed away if the vessel was to be in harbor for long.

The yard fittings are shown in detail. The jackstays are made from semibard, thin wire, and the staples from the same wire bent double and hammered close after the rods are threaded on. The footropes (horses) and surrups are made from covered magnet wire, stained black, because cord will not lie in place. The spinces are just one twist of the wire. The stuns'l boom mass are made from pass hammered partly flat, bent into a circle, then at a right angle; and the ends are driven into the ends of the yards. All of these may be omitted from a simple model.

Topsail and topgallant yards are the same, except in the number of horses.

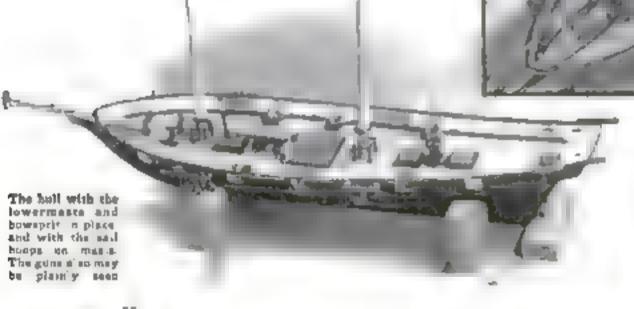
The lower yard is eight sided and is parallel for one quarter of each half. The others are round all the way along. The saddles of the upper yards have small eyebolts to take a lashing shaft the mast when fixed.

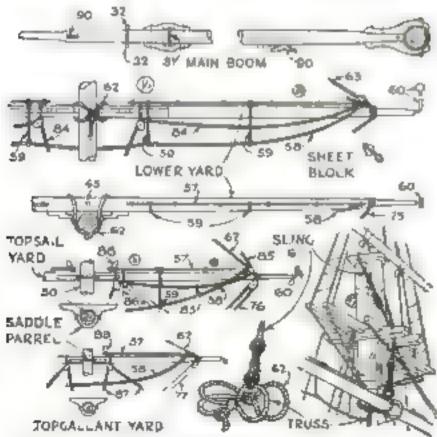
Stuns'l booms are the same length as the yards, but cut into

two. They are about one third as thick.

The bowsprit is thickest where it comes out of the bulwarks. It has the end squared for a cap and has bees (cleats with holes) on either side for the two parts of the forestay to reeve through. On it is a notched cleat for the end of the jib boom to butt against, and two little cleats to prevent the gammoning from slipping.

(Continued on page 88)





Details of main boom side and top views of lower yard; topsell and topgalisant yards, perspective statch of crosstrees, yards, and trust

# Laying Out a Workshop

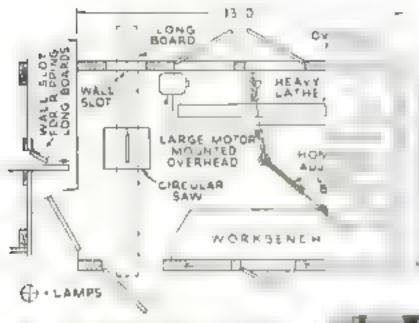


Fig. 1 Plan abowing arrangement of squipment in a shup but as an extension to a garage. The exterior may be seen in Fig. 2

F YOU are planning to install motor-driven machines in your home workshop, you will find it beloful to study the three practical and inexpensive layouts illustrated in the accompanying diagrams. They will give you an idea of how the other fellow goes about it. These plans supplement the suggestions contained in four previous articles in this series (P.S.M., Aug. '34 p. 83, Sept., p. 74 Nov., p. 90, and Dec., p. 92).

Nov., p. 90, and Dec., p. 92). The shop shown in Figs. 1 and 2 was hualt by D. D. Galbraith, a camenter of Pasadena, Cal f., as an addition to the rear of his garage. He use on some and other materials sa vaged from various jobs. This imposed certain limitations but enabled him to keep the cost very low. The add tran houses several machines for which there was no room in the garage strelf-a large lathe a 12-in, circular saw and a grinder—as well as a well-lighted workbench. The large motors that drive the machines are mounted on the wall above and back of the equipment, partly to give more space and partly to allow the use of longer be is, with their greater ethciency. The circular naw is praced in I he with the door, and a wall slot makes it possible to rip long stock. Adjustable lamp brackets made of wood can be shifted so as to throw a good light wherever needed. The space above the ceiling and under the roof serves as a lumber rack. To give access to this storage place, the entire gabliend is left open-a novel arrangement made possible by the equable climate

In Fig. 3 is shown the plan of a shap net up in a corner of a double garage. The arrangement of machines is unusually compact, but daylight illumination is inadequate. A combination of individual drive and countershaft is used

Another shop in a double garage is shown in Fig. 4. The machines in this case are installed on a long bench and driven by a single motor

Except for the heating problem in the couder sections of the country a double garage offers excellent opportunities for installing a shop.—Hi Sincey



Fig. J. A shop is do out to the obtained space of a country garage. The lighting will be empty seed when windows are cut above the too its hand left to provided for the lamps. The plan is given at right



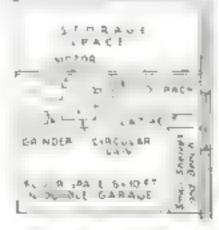
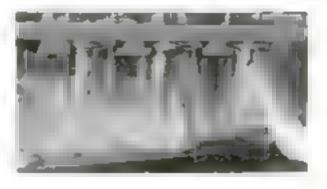


Fig. 4. Another plan for a comand age efactory shap in the coof a double gatage. One motor dr the machines, all on a single br

#### GRADUATES HELD IN RACK UNDER SHELF



Grass graduates used in chemical experiments, in mixing photographic solutions, and for similar purposes can be kept handy without waste of shelf room by sheing them into racks made as shown. Rabbeted strips of wood are fastened on the underside of a shelf in such a way that the foot of each graduate can be slipped its, as if on a track. In this way the graduates are securely suspended.

#### BUILD A LITTLE FLEET ALL YOUR OWN

WITH OUR

# Construction Kits

HE new fashion in ship model making is to build a set of numature models as to the same scale. They make a fascinating display and usually attract more attention than a single elaborate model. Furthermore, each individual model in the set is quite simple and easy to construct, and a whole fleet can be built in a comparatively short time.

The ideal models for this purpose are those designed for the Popular Science Model-of-the-Month Club. There are now seven in the set, all lamous American ships of different periods and types — Atlantic, Savannok, St. Three Louis, Brookiya, typical World War destroyer, Saratoga, and Tescaloosis.

War destroyer, Saratoga, and Tencaloged. Others will be added from month to month.

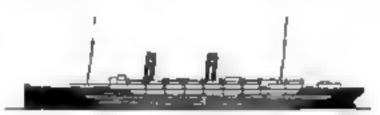
These are the simplest of all our models. They are beautiful little water-line ships made mainly of balsa wood. A unique layer-built

method of construction is used, so that they can be put together with no other tools than a pocketknife, some rator blades, a pair of pliets, and a few small dries

In aptts of the fact that they have been greatly simplittled these models are accurate in all essential respects. They have been prepared after much research from plans of the real ships by Theodore Commi, a shipping expert who has collected data on famous vessels and built mintalure models of them for years. What makes the models far more interesting, too, is the fact that they are all built to the same scale-1 lo equan 50 ft. They should not be confused with the many cheap and, for the most part, inaccurate models offered in tny construction kits

The kits contain all the raw materials, paints, blueprints, and instructions. The prices are 75 cents and \$1, as shown in the following

In addition to the historic models, there is one project in the Model-of-the-Month Club series that was added for its current interest. That is the cup-winning yacht Rainbow. It is, of course, built on a larger scale



KIT O-An II-in mode) of the \$. S. Sr Louis





B. B. Aulantie

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Three famous ships. The two small uses are in one kit

If you wish to try something a little more elaborate—models that include the underwater part of the hull—you have a choice of three, listed under the heading of "simplified ablp model kits." In these kits the bulls are

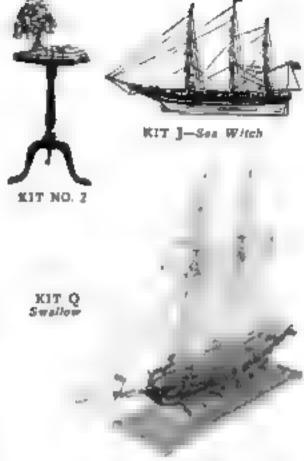
> furnished roughly shaped, and various funded and semifinished parts are included.

For those who wish larger models, there are our standard kits. Although not particularly hard to construct, the models themselves are of a very fine type and some of them are worth several hundred dollars such if carefully built. There is ample those for everyone—the famous Hartford, the modern battleship Trais, two galleons, one Spanish and the other English, a wonderful old whaler, and the rakish Baltimore of open Samuer.

In addition, we have a few specially designed furniture kits. All the machine work has been done, and the ports can be put together after a little hand finishing and fitting These are distinctive custom-built designs and of superior quality throughout.



STANDARD SHIP MODEL	P112
A. Whallon Ship II anderer, 2034-to	.56.00*
AA. Same with half lifts saved	40*
D. Spanish gattern, 24 m.	6.434
DD Same with hull blocks shaped	6.734
E. Batteship I 85 7 (c), 545	6.93=
EE Same with hall lifts unned	45*
O. Elizabethan galleon Revenge, 25-u	0.75*
OO. Some with hull blocks shaped	7.25
L. Fartamet's flagship Hartford, a	skeren-



This to Captain McCann's latest model

and-soil	doopent-war 13-6-in, bull-room	7.05+
	Same with bull lifts sawed	
Q. I	Privateer Smallow, 1235-in. hull,	with
lifts sav	red to shape	4.95*

#### MODEL-OF-THE-MONTH KITS

M. Aircraft carrier Secretors, 15-in 1.00
N. Four U.S. destroyers, each 534-ln., .75
O. Liner S. S. St. Louds, all-in 1.00
. Cup yacht Ramben, 756 an 75
R. U. S. crumer Turculeura 1192 in a 100
S. S. S. Sabutonale phras alexaniship to cross
Attantic) 355 in., and 5, 5 Attanto, to a.
(146 models in one kit),
T 155 Brooklys, armored truner in
Spanish American War, Ron

#### SIMPLIFIED SHIP MODEL KITS

F.	Liner S.S. Manhattan, 12 m	1.00
	Cruser L 5 S. Indianopolis, 12 may	
	Clipper ship See Witch, 13-in	

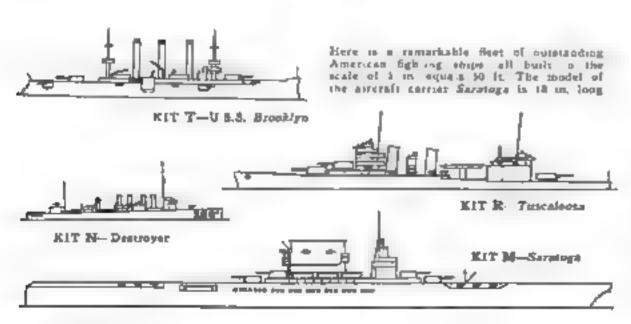
#### FURNITURE KITS

No. 2. Solid mahogany tray-top table 23 in high with a 15 in diameter top. Brady to assemble, but without finishes.

No. 6. Solid rock maple butterfly table, top 19 to 12 in., height 17% in. Ready to sweenble

and stain included

Note If you we west of the historisippi River add 50 costs to all process maked with an acteral (\*) because of he beary shapping thorough therealse all processing two pant anywhere in he I'm red Sin es. The late marked with an one of we he sent C.O.D. up to request for he pur tanger will have to pay \$8 costs adds joint upon delayery.

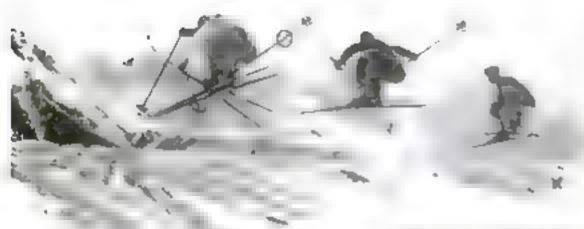


KIT P-Yacht Ra show

Please send to	vecus, New York, N. Y.
which I militar	
Name	701 70 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 1
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Pletue remer	mber that he kets run be set of an mount above. This offer

#### STEP-BY-STEP INSTRUCTIONS FOR

# Making SKIS



5k ing is an acrobatic sport of the most exhibitating type



#### LEONARD F. MERRILL

Fomons Maine Guide

PAIR of skis will afford one hourpleasure and the ; is neither difficult nor expersive Materials: Two pieces

ory, or beech 14 by 4 by 18 th., twoft long and the other 155 in wide and a 2 ft, long, two 155-la, loop but bucke-Main, loop bar buckles, one 9-ft pole; a few strips of cawlode tw spikes; 6 ft. of ba-in, from water ber to make the bending board, reling for foot plates.

The exact wideh and length of the skis is governed by the height of the user. The widths range from 13% to a in., and the length in the height to which he cur reach when atand og The skis described are for one who can reach about 6 . (L,

Tools. A plane,

spokeshave, marking gauge, No. 3 or 4 bit, narrow chisel, awl and waxed thread, rule, try-square, linife, and 1/2 in gouze

Shaping. Square up one edge and one end Gauge to width and measure to length Select better side for bottom and gouge a groove 1/2 in, wide and 14 in, deep from a point 314 in, from one end down the middle to the other end.

At the 81/2-in, point the sky is the full 32/4

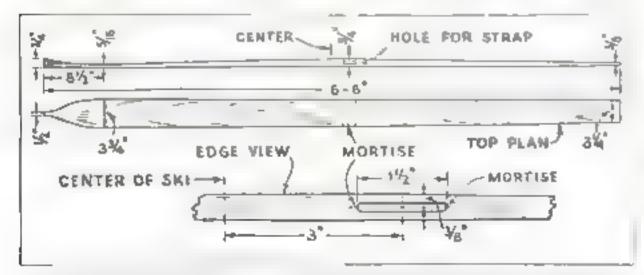




in, width and tapen from there to both ends. The toe end comes in with a curve, leaving a 1/2-in, tongue at the very tip. The heef taper is strught to 356 in. at the end

Before cutting the sides of the ski, lay out and cut a through mortise for the toe strap as shows. The actual use of the mortne is governed by the size of the strap used. Then cut the sides to the lines.

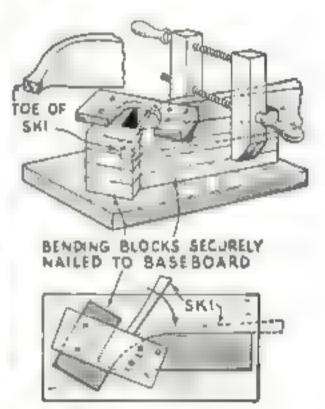
The bottom of the ski is left perfectly



A layout for skip designed for a man who can reach about 617 ft. high and a larger edge view of the central part, showing the martise or hose made for the wide toe strap of the harness



The points are soltened with bolling water



Method of making and using the bending form-

straight, but the top is cut down. At the heel end it is 14 in. thick; at the Blisin, point. 5/16 in.; at the extreme toe, 1/4 in. The taper from the toe to the \$1/2-in point is curved to allow for a smooth bend, but from there to the middle and from the middle to the heel it is straight.

Sand the entire ski to a smooth, clear surface. At this point a marking gauge may be used to genove the upper side in a neat threeor four-line design. Merely remove the point of the name, grind it down to a fairly blunt

round point, and replace it

Bending. Build up a block about 4 by 4 in square and from (Continued on four pr)



A professional fauth is given the this by scratching in lines with a blant gauge

#### Final Rules Announced for the

# \$2,000 NATIONAL HOMEWORKSHOP

GUILD







Official Magazine

The aliver cup shows shove wil be awarded for the best example of model meking entered in the National Guild Contant coah pi so of \$100 w I are unpany sh There will be nice other of ver trophics. The group of ameteur craftsmen at the wit ore members of the B. p. Logo Homeworkshop Cub. Brunge, Monte

OMPLETE rules and regulations have now been formulated for the coming National Homeworkthep Guild Exhibition and Contest. It will be held in Chicago, March 25 to 30, 1935. As previously announced (P. S. M. Oct. 34, p. 72), there will be thirty-eight prizes amounting to \$2,000 m cash and including ten silver cups and trophies. The awards will be made at a Guild banquet to be beld before the close

of the exhibition

The current Gond Bulletin, which goes to each of the 119 local clubs now than tered by the Guild, contains the rules in detai. A summary is given here because so many readers who are not yet affiligted with the Guild have written to ask under what conditions they may compete The principal condition, of course is that they must be members of a club affiliated with the Guild. Since any five or more men interested in craftwork may organize a club and apply for a charter, this is a condition easily met. The fact that the Guild is strictly noncommercial and the dues are nominal makes the work of starting a new club still easier. Prompt action is necessary, however, in order that new clubs may get their charters and affiliate cards in good time to enter the contest

bee the coupon at the end of this article.

The contest rules are, briefly, as follows All entires must be the work of clubs ambated with the Guild or their members, and all projects must have been started since January 1, 1934

2. Each project must be entered in only one classification. (These classifications were published in the October 1934, issue.)

craftwork exhibition in Chicago next March . . . Local clubs to name national exhibition delegates . . . Scope of show expanding rapidly

3. All work submitted must have been built or assembled by the contestant, but the design does not necessarily have to be original.

4. Projects that have been displayed at local club exhibitions are eligibie.

5. Each entry must be accompanied by an official entry blank

6. No entry fee will be charged.

7. Exhibits must reach Chicago not earher than March 18, 1935, and not later than March 25, 1935. Suitable labels will

be supplied

8. Entries in Division 2, Civic Activitres of Clubs, will consist of a loose-leaf notebook, scrapbook, album, portfoba, or other sin aine binder containing the following. (a) A statement of what the club has accomplished in the way of civic or community activities. (b) Newspaper clippines (if available) showing the public recognition given to such work. (c) Any available photographs showing projects made for community use or illustrating the participation of the club in civic activities. (d) Copies of letters from offitsons relating to the civic activities of the club. (e) Any further evidence of such activities as the club may wish to present.

9. The Grand Sweepstake Prize,



Garage abog of Edwin J. Davie, a member of the Rockford Homecraft Club. He has made most of his own machine tools and to now working on a model of a steam threshing engine

designated as Division 10, will be awarded to the club that wins the most points in the other nine divisions. This prize is a selver cup and \$200 in cash.

10. The decision of the judges will be final in case of ties, each tying contestant will be

awarded the prize ned for

The local clubs are deploying so much enthusiasm and the whole program has been expanding to rapidly that it has been decided to enlarge the contest committee with representatives from many of the local clubs. As it mands at present, the committee consists of Raymond J. Brown, editor of Popular Science Montally, chairman, Levera T. Ryder, president of the National Homeworkshop Guill, Kinget A. Harner, F. Kasmond Delong, and L. B. Achor, vice president, setterary, and treasurer respectively of the Guild and Arthur Wakeling, a director of the Guild home workshop editor of President Committee.

This committee is now to be supplemented by a group of national enhibition delegates. These men will be selected by the various total clubs and will serve as the local representatives of the contest committee. They will cooperate in the work of plantage and organ-

using the exhibition, supervise the proparation of club exhibits and their shipment to Chicago, and, in such cases as may be convenient, attend the exhibition personally as representatives of their clubs and members of the central committee

The remarkable progress made by the Guild during its first year was summarized by Mr. Ryder, pessident of the national organization, in an adciress before the annual convention of the American Hardware Manufacturers Association recently in Atlantic City, N J He explained how the Rockford Clab - the parent body-came to be organized in October, 1932, and how its success led to various

requests for information on organizing time for clubs elsewhere. In this way it became evident that a national organization was needed in the home workshop field, and the Guild was accordingly incorporated on a strictly noncommercial and nonprofit basis.

Mr Ryder illustrated his talk with a number of dides he had himself prepared. These showed graphically the growth and spread of clubs by months and by location, the civic projects which clubs have worked out, the types of local exhibitions held by the various clubs, typical meetings and demonstrations, and a number of individual projects.

A gavel was presented by Mr Ryder in he half of the Guild to the president of the Hardware Association, This was accompanied by a perfect replica of the gavel in miniature about 1% in long, for the president to keep as a souvement when he retires from office

Several clubs in the Guild have displayed commendable energy and instative in helping organize other clubs in nearby localities. Nothing will help promote the Guild idea better than this type of effort. When the club members have friends in neighboring towns who would like to start a club, it is suggested that the officers of the club or a delegation of members volunteer to aid in the work of or-

panising the new club. Those interested in the new club can also be invited to attend a meeting of the already established club so as to familiarize them selves with the procedure.

An attempt was made recently to use the name and preside of the Guild in a selling scheme, It goes without saying that if any member of any flub is approached either by an agent or hy mail in this way, he should report the matter at once to Gusld headquarters The Guild is entirely outcommercial, disinterested, and mparhal, and it will countenance nothing of this

lugenious efforts of various varieties have teen made of course, to obtain lists of the club members from the Guid in order to so-act business from them. The Guild has refused all these requests. Not a sincle list, in fart has been normitted to reach any outside source. The wisdom of this policy has now become so obvings that local clubs should be careful to follow the example of Guild head-outsides.

#### New Clubs Formed

Atlanta Homestra ( Clob. A coto, Goentral A Homestra book ub, Rochester N Y

Charlotte Homeworkshop Club, Charlotte N C

East Bay Homecrafters Club, Onkland, Cali-It smois Homeworkshop Club, West

Springfield, Mass Lowell Homeworkshop Club, Lowell,

M ritte own thomework has t'hit Yid-

die en 1 mo. Ground ga Hamew roshop Cub. Syrp-

La hocae Marel & Hosby Club.
La hocae Long Island, N. Y.
San Lege Pointer at Club, San Diego,

Joseph Homeworkshop Club, St. J. state No. Springfield Homecraft Club, Spring

Thereta is First the sunt U.S. Navat Reserve Humaworkshop Club, Bridge-

#### WHAT CLUBS ARE DOING

A pledge to have at least 750 toys ready for distribution among needy children before Christmas has been made by the newly or-ganized San Diego Homecraft Club of San thego, Calif The first meeting of the club was attended by thirteen men, and right new membeer joined at the second meeting. Charten B. Wincole, the secretary-treasurer, reports that a membership of sixty or more is anticipated C. A. Pease is president, and R. H. Gunness, vice president. Instructive talks and demonstrations have been given before the club on wood staining, gluing, and wood turning, Samples of the Christmas coys were submitted by J. R. Fisher and Ross D. Wilson, the design adopted being a shovel wobby dark, novelty walking toy, twin penguins, sausage dog, cradle, doll bed, and pile driver

The new Creston Homeworkshop Club of Creston, Iowa, is holding well-attended meetings in the home workshop of Dr. A. Fred Watta. Guy Perry is president of the club. A chalk talk was recently given by C. N. Scott, a manual training teacher who is vice president, on furniture design.

'Our local club," writes Dr. Howard C Beatty, the secretary and treasurer, "wishes to extend to the Guild, and to Porchan Science Mowristy, its most sincers thanks for fostering such a worth while organization. In no other way could the home workshop movement become so widespread and suc-

The Topeka Homeworkshop Cub of Topeka, kansa, has awarded the Popular Science sever install to C. J. Boezer a photographer for the best piece of crat work displayed at the exhibit scaled by the cub at the kansas free Fair. The lens or was based on the popular vote of visitors. An inlaid table made by Dr. S. T. Millard paned a larger vote, but could not qualify for the special craft work award because it (Continued on page 55).

#### ADVISORY COUNCIL

Professor Collins P. Blue Draw of the College of Engineering. New York University

Professor Clyde A. Bowman Dean of the School of Industrial Education Stout In triate Menemonia, Wite

> Harvey Wiley Corbett Architect, New York City

Dr Hugh S. Cumming Surgeon-George, United States Public Health Service

Ma -Gen, Benj. D. Foulois Chief of the Air Coeps, V. S. Army

Capt E Armstage McCann Founder Ship Model Maker's Unb

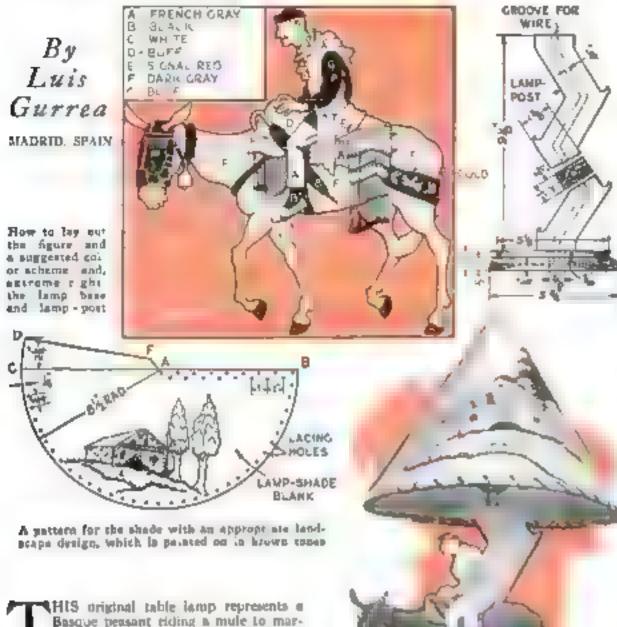
Dr Francis G, Pease

Frank A Vanderly)
Benker and Publicist, New York

WITH 119 CLUBS ALREADY ORGANIZED, THE NATIONAL HOMEWORKSHOP GUILD GROWS STEADILY IN MEMBERSHIP

### Peasant on Muleback

Ornaments Unique Little Table Lamp



This resuly constructed lamp has a decorative quanty that places it up a close by itself

Basque peasant riding a mule to market. Its construction is wall within the ability of any woodcrafter

Draw the design full size and transfer it with curbon paper to a block of wood 14 by 7 by 7 in., the grain of the wood running up and down the figure. Any soft carving wood will do. Cut the profile out with a jig saw or coping saw and term with a thurp jackkeile or chisel. Round the edges of the figure and mark the outline of the man's less, umbrella, saddle, blanket, and harness. This is done with vertical cuts and worked out with danting cuts toward the vertical cuts

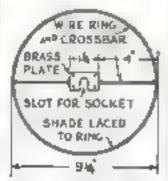
With the outlines marker proceed to carve

the figure. The man's leg and shoe are left in high renef. The harness is raised only a title above the body of the mule 'The mule's head is reduced to about 5% in thick, and the har-ness, eyes, and mouth left just a little in renef. The neck at the point nearest the head is reduced to 1/2 in, thick and is tapered to the body. The head of the man is about 16 m. thick. He has a handkerchief and a string of garlica around bla neck.

The front and hand less of the mule on the right side are next cut down to a depth of

7/10 in and he left legs are similarly carved, but from the opposite side. This work should be done with rator-sharp tools. Round the edges of the legs with the exception of the joints and bools.

Give the pommel or front of the saddle a constal thape, round on top, and have its lower edge about 1/32



Now the lamp-shade support is assembled

o higher than the body of the mule itself The left ear is cut down to about 5 16 m likewise the right ear, but from the opposite side. Round the edges of the cars very care-

The other side of the design is exactly the same, but without the umbreita, ther helpfal assituctions in wood carving, see P.S.M. Apr.

The base of the lamp is turned from a block 13 to thick. A hole is made in the center by in in diameter and 4, to in, deep If a lache is not available, the base can be made square or hexagonal with an appropriate

The amn-post is made from two pieces 1/2 hy + by 10 in. These are glued together with a piece of paper between, and the design is drawn and cut out. Then the two parts are separated, and a groove 55 in deep and 14 in. wide is cut in the middle made face of both sides, following the zigzag shape. The lamp cont is inserted and the two parts are glaced together. The amp-post and base are then assembled with glue. The lower end of the wire, of course, should pass through the base,

for which purpose a proove must be made undements. Glue the wire in place and cover it with a plastic wood composition. The lamp stand is lacquered sky blue, signa, red, navy green, or any desired color

The left side of the figure is then painted with all colors according to the cotor chart. Once the paint is dry and before going any further attach the figure to the lamp-post with a screw Countersink the screw, cover it with plastic wood composition, sandpaper smooth, and proceed with the painting.

With tinned still wire about 1, 2 in in diameter make a hoop 9½ in in diameter and two crosspieces, each 4 in long Solder as shown with a brain or tip pinte at the center This is named to the lump post to hold the

On a parce of lamp-shade paper, draw a semicircle with an 8.4-in radius and printing the circumference on one side about 214 in. Paint the design with burnt umber oil paint. Punch 5/32 an hores air around the circumference, spaced \$4 in. apart and \$4 in. from the edge. The double row of holes going from the vertex to the base of the snade are . in. apart and the rows are \$6 in apart, with the holes in one row 5 in higher than those in the other row When forming the cone, him AB should coincide with line AC, therefore the hoies in port on ACDF should be made to coincide with those on the other side. With lacing of leather or imitation leather, join the shade from the vertex down to the base and continue around the border

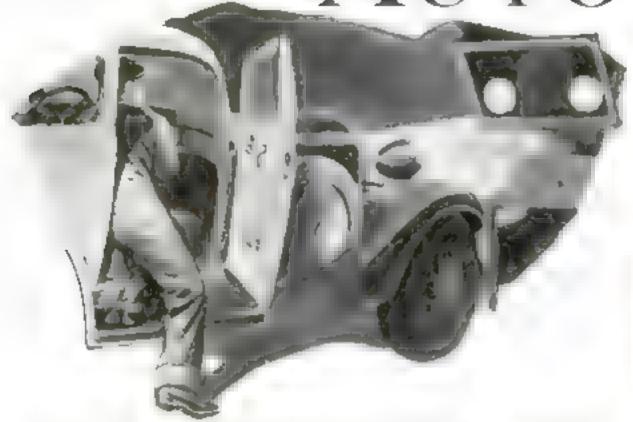


#### 1934 Home Workshop INDEX

OUR Home Workshop Annual Index for 1934 to now ready. To obtain a copy, it is not necessary to fill out a coupon or write a letter Merely address Popular Science Home Workshop Index, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y., and inclose ten cents together with a plain return envelope addressed to yourself. Do not put a slamp on the return envelope which you inclose we will pay the post age when we mail the Index to you.

The Index is a complete alphabetical hat of all the articles published in Populet Science Monthly during 1934 in reference to woodworking, craftwork, shop methods, house repairs and short cuts, boats, model making, radio, automobiles, electrical apparatus, and such hobbies as photography chemistry, microscopy, and astronomy Provided you have kept the issues of 1934, the Index is the one thing needed to enable you to find what you want when you want it. Without the Index, that is a difficult task, because there are almost 400 pages of this type of in formation in one year's magazine—a gold nune of permanently useful material.

# MONTH'S BEST AUTO IDEAS



Mirror Hung in Garage Is Handy in Many Ways

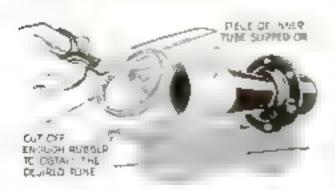
IN MY garage I have a large mirror salvaged from the attic and hung on the rear wall. When I drive in or out it heips me to keep the car in the center away from the walls. At night, it gives me a quick check on my headlights, and when I work on the light winny, it does

away with the necessity of running around to the front of the car every time I try to make a faulty headlight work. The mirror is the handlest addition I have made to my garage in recent years. I am always finding new uses for it in working on the car by night or day,—] C



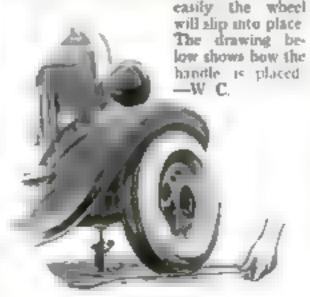
#### Breaker Point Dresser

RECENTLY when my car failed to start and inspection aboved that the breaker points needed cleaning. I found that my too, kit lacked a thin file as well as emery cloth. When I was about to give up, I spied a safety-match box on my bench. Folding the box flat to expose the abrasive strip, I went to work on the points. In a few minutes I had done a professional cleaning fob- and my car started without further trouble.—C. E. P.



#### Lifting Heavy Wheels

LIFTING a wheel into place on a jackedup axie is not always an easy task, especially if the tire is beavy. However, if you have a modern acrew jack, you can use its folding handle as a lever to light en the work. Simply open the Joint a few inches, place the opened ends under the tire, and lift up. You'll be surprised how



#### Changing Horn's Tone

CAR owners who disake the sound of their car's born can change its tone by shipping a length of moor tobing over the end. It is best to start with a section about a foot long, clipping off an inch at a time, as shown at left, until just the right note is obtained. The tube lengthens the sounding horn.—H. A.

Ingenious Methods Found by Our Readers to Solve Common Problems in Cars



#### Built-In Trouble Light

A HANDY trouble light can be made from a spare beadinght lamp, may bayonet-type socket, a few feet of wire, and an ordinary battery clip. First, connect two short lengths of wire to the socket. Bare one were for two or three inches and to the other fasten the spring clip. Then wrap the bare were around one radiator stay to serve as a ground, hang the socket on the same stay, and screw in a bulb to compacte the job. To use the light, simply snap the battery clip onto the terminal at the top of the starter motor to complete the circuit. This eliminates the clumsy length of wire that forms a part of most trouble lights, and the trouble of mounting a socket and switch on the cowl wall .- R. W.

#### Fixing A Noisy Muffler

WHEN a muster suddenly becomes noisy, nine times out of ten it is due to open seams in the tasing caused by vibration of a backfire. Generally, it can be quieted by sealing the leaky seams with ordinary aspestos furnace cement. Max the cement to a paste and spread it on making sure that it sanks into the openings. The open seams can be found easily by their soot-blackened appearance. Since it resists best, the cement will not be loosened by the exhaust fumes.—C. A. I.



Asbestos farnace cement soread on the seams of a noisy multipr. will attend at effectually



### PERSONAL EXPERIENCES THAT POINT THE WAY TO INCREASED ENERGY!

Newspaper man—hockey star—business woman—wherever smokers are placed in life, they nonce a positive energy-refreshing effect from smoking Camels when they are tired or "out of sorts."

As Ray Baker says regarding his own experience: "The men on the INS news desk has a high-pressure job.

"Whenever I feel 'all in' Camela bring back my pep, and I can tackle the next story with renewed energy!
For over ten years I've preferred
Camela. They have a rich, distinctive
flavor that just suits me. And I can
smoke Camela continually without
jungled nerves."

Science confirms the experience of smokers regarding Camel's "energizing effect." You can smoke them freely since Camel's matchless blend of costlier tobaccos never upsets the nerves!

Miller says "I started to smoke Camels because I appreciate mildness and dentacy of flavor, and Camels give me a 'lift' when my energy is low,"

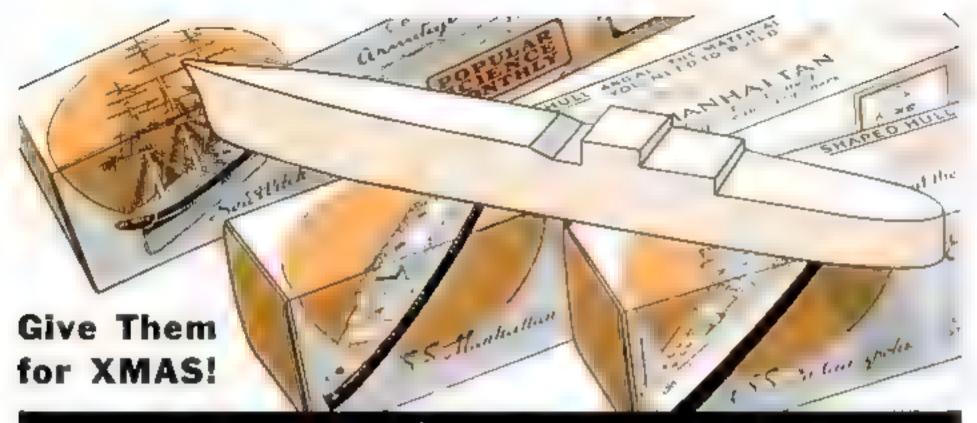
Tobaccos — Turkish and Domestic — than any

other popular brand."

HOCKEY STAR. "Bill" Cook says: "I smoke only Camels. Their taste surv hits the sport! I smoke a lot and I find that Camela never get on my nerves or tire my taste."

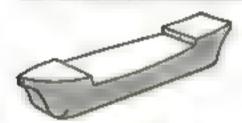


Camel's costlier Tobaccos never get on your Nerves!



# BUILD YOUR OWN SHIP MODEL

With These New, Improved, Simplified Shaped-Hull Kits



Sugar pint chappy half—myln puls of rody mult. Easy to helich Tup beine of the language of peaks, doub houses, etc.

Almost wholly shaped hall of soft

sugar fime with all mam cuts di-

ready made, sary to finish.

#### Clipper Ship "Sea Witch" \$1.50 Postpaid

13 inches long—8 inches high. Famous and beautiful American Chipper. Kit contains every part needed including blue print, and pamphlet of instructions. Top deck of shaped hull stamped for location of masts, houses, etc. Kit contains paints, glue, chain, deadeyes, anchors, flags, printed bow and stern name plates. \$1.50 delivered.



#### U. S. S. Indianapolis

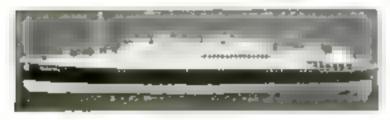
#### - - \$1.50 Postpaid

Complete Kit for 12 inch model of the famous cruiser from which Pres



famous cruiser from which Pres Roosevelt viewed the fleet. An excellent, graceful, racy model, easy to make with simple hand tools kit contains everything neeled including paints, glue, anchers, propellers, radder, blue print, pa appliet of step-by-step instructions, etc. \$1.50 postpaid

#### 5. 5. Manhattan - - - - \$1.00 Postpaid



Everything you need to make a 12 inch model of this largest and finest American built liner. A sharp pocket knife is practically the only tool you need. Kit contains paints, glue, blue print pamphlet of instructions, 40 completely finished life-boat davits, 2 propellers, 2 anchors, 1 rudder. All main cuts in the sugar pine hall already made

#### DEALERS!

Write for Terms on These Attractively Packaged New Kits

#### Model Makers USE THIS COUPON

Fil. out and m.n. this coupun together with tend ance and the complete kin or Kits you want will be shipped immediately delivery post by us.

POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHL 351 Foorth Avenue, New York	
er vis in	пекаран авер
SEA WITCH , INDIANAPOLIS MANHATTAN	1.50 Postpoid 1.50 Postpoid 1.00 Postpoid
NVIII	
Mark	
(III)	STATE

# Night Lamp in form of

Lighthouse

FLASHES ON WHEN LIFTED

ring screwed to the underside of the base. A ware or metal strip connects the upper copper disk and the copper ring, being soldered to both. A spring such as a used in ordinary flash lights presest the dry cells against the underside of the bulb and makes the connection between them and the spring switch. When the switch touches the copper ring upon lifting the lighthouse, the circuit is closed and the bulb lights.

The upper part consists of a capsule visit of glass 11/6 in. in

thameter and 2 in long, which can be obtained in most drug storm. The top is turned from a piece of wood live in thick, 15% in wide, and 15% in long which is recessed to fit should over the inverted via Paint this recess and the copper disk white, and finish the exterior as desired with enumed or languer

If a lathe is not unaflable, the case of an old hack light may be need as the body of the light-house, and the base and top part may be modified to suit whatever materials are on hand, as described in a previous article on a similar type of night light (P. S. M., Oct. '31, p. 65)

This is a good bedaids lamp for emergency use because the act of lifting it automatically awatches on the light

#### By Herman Hjorth

A NOVEL automatic night hight that thathes on when bited may be made in the shape of a lighthouse mode, as illustrated. The body and base are of wood and the design may be varied so that the flash light will be a miniature copy of any particular lighthouse with which the builder may be farm for

Hors a 13n-in, hole through the endwood of a 3 by 3 by 634 its, piece of whitewood or other softwood, using an expansive bit. Turn and fit plugs into each end, and turn the stock. The lower part must have a projection to fit into a corresponding revers in the base. Then the base from a necessary of the lase.

Turn the base from a more of the state of the fluor light built is fived and sor level into a copper or brase disk, which must be firmly wedged in the 1½-in, hole about the piece of a provided with an automatic spring switch made from a piece of about a piece of about a piece of apring brase. A copper or brase its upper surface and is reveted to the piece of apring brase. The switch is held in place by a copper or brase.

#### METHOD OF A PLUG WDOD MLASS VIAL 2 ONG SOLDER S Sweds 0 5K METEL STAP FRYW CHSIC F 214 0150 A TH TO RING COPPER DISK COPPE 2 RANK 17 CIL 54

A cross section of the lighthouse lamp, how the body is turned, and details of the switch

#### NOVEL GIFT SEWING KIT IN PELICAN DESIGN



If YOU still have some last-minute nilts to make, here is a unique idea for a sewing kit. It is in the form of a pehcan mounted on a turned wooden box. To save time, a suit able box may be purchased, or an ornamental turned block could be substituted. The bill of the pelican is formed by a pair of seissors, and its back in upholstered to serve as a pincushion.

The bird is cut with a coping saw or fig saw from three pieces of wood, the two outside ones being 36 by 53% by 53% in., and the center one, 36 by 43% by 53% in. The grain of the outer pieces should run up and down that of the middle piece, horizontally. The outline of the mid- (Continued on page 87)



For years and years, America's finest furniture and automobile bodies have been built

with Keystone Pure Hule Glue. The strength is there to stay!

Thus same superior Pure Hide Glue is now available to all

Homecrafters in convenient packages and cans. Have the satisfaction of building a piece of furniture that you know will be as solid in twenty years as it is a month from now. See below.



With each order for standard 25c. can (Liquid) or 25c. box (Dry) of Keystone Pure Hide Glue we will send you, postpaid, a FREE copy of the new GLUE HANDBOOK shown above, containing over 70 pages of valuable information concerning the History, Manufacture, and Correct Use of Glue.

In ordering, send stamps or money order, not cash.



# Photo Enlargements

By Frederick D. Ryder, Jr.



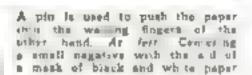
Homemade bromide paper he der fastened on a versical energing case with thumb tacks. The be der consists of a cardboard backpiece, a specer and a meshing frame.

F YOU figure out how you spend your time when you are making photographic enlargements, you will find that far too much of it is wasted in getting the paper properly masked and in the right position to include the portion of the negative you wish to enlarge.

Of course, when you set out to get the best possible enlargement from an especially good negative, you do not mind how long it takes to try different papers with all sorts of odd dimensions for the mask ing, but If you are like the average amateur photographer, what you want most is the simplest possible way to get large prints from your negatives without wast-

ing any more time than necessary. Furthermore, you probably prefer to make the majority of your colongements to some definite size. For most purposes, two fixed-size paper holders are sufficient

An ideal paper holder should keep the



paper flat, should be so arranged that the paper can quickly be supped into place, should automatically mask off the edge to form a clean-cut, while margin, and should be easily beld in place on either a horizontal or a vertical easel. Finally, it must be

convenient to move and turn to any angle In theory, the only way you can hold paper absolutely flat in to place it on a flat surface and cover it with a sheet of glass. In practice, the glass may be eliminated if the paper is held against a flat surface all around its edges. Our paper bolder therefore must have a flat surface for a back and a rim to bold the four edges of the paper

Factory-built adjustable paper holders are, of course, obtainable, A unit of this type will cost from seven to ten dollars depending on the style and make. These umits are purposely made heavy so that they will stay in (Continued on page 82)

## \$50 for Christmas Photos

NO AMATEUR photographer bas for to look for interesting subjects at Christman. They are all around him. Everything connected with the Yuletide season from wrapping up the gifts to tucking the tired children is bed late on Christmas Day with their toys all around them lends itself to striking photographic treatment. The fact that many of these pictures must be taken indoors is now no hand cap. Photoflash and photoflood bulbs, together with modern high speed films, have made it easy to take such views without danger of fedure.

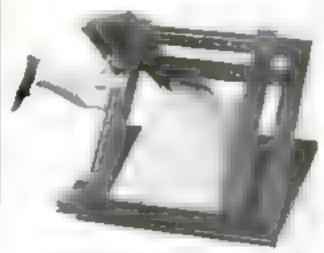
See what you can do this Christmes,

and enter your best prints in our new

market date buiere mitt me en	IOHIGHER
FIRST PRIZE	\$25
SECOND PRIZE	15
THIRD PRIZE	5
FIVE PRIZES, \$1 each	- 5

Mark your entry "January Photo Conest" and mail it to the Photographic Department Port Law Science Monthly 381 Fourth Avenue, New York, not later. than February 1, 1935. It is not seemsary to send the films.

Write on the back of each print your name and address and what type of lighting was used-derlicht, photodach bulbs, photoflood lamps, or other artificial illumination. No prints will be returned unless a self-addressed, stamped envelope is inclosed. The contest is open to any ameteur photographer except employees of POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY and their families. The developing and printing, of course, may be done by a professional. In case of ties, each tying contestant will be awarded the prize tied for



Any page colorgement from 6 by 10 m down can be marked instantly with this adjustable holder

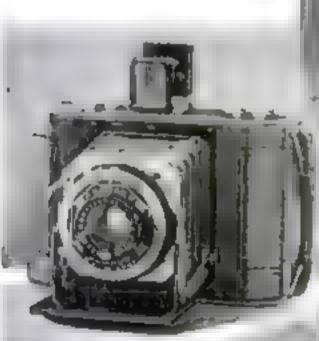


# YOU'LL WANT TO GIVE

• IT'S CHRISTMAS...Kodaks are on parade. Precision Kodaks with fine, fast lenses ... inexpensive Kodaks for beginners ... tiny Kodaks for miniature snapshots. Brownies as low as \$1;

KODAK SIX-16 (f.4.3).

—the camera for those who know. Snaps open at the touch of a buston. The Knodak Anastrament / 4. Stephia were greater waspable to more and the Comput shaller at 1.250 second speed. Stephia more action, his both eye-level and infecting finders, A self-times lets you get in the picture yourself For 212x614 such pictures. \$40.



e stocast recommer "15" (F.A.5) most retrained Kustak v With/ 4.5 k odak Anadigmai lens — 1. 250 second Comput shutter Double extent on be lows for close ups — supplementary long-fixest and wide-angle Jenses may be used. Ground-

be used. Groundnines focusing. I sevent film, film pucks, or plates. For 2<sup>1</sup>4 x 3<sup>7</sup>5 toch picture—\$46.



Kodaks, \$5 up. See them at

your dealer's. Give a Kodak.

• NODAK 51X-39 (4.6.3) — same up years of camera development—solled for 1934. The / 6.3 Kodak Ansurgman lens gives group, clear snapshots. Supple to use——it opens at the touch of a harron. Hay 1/100 second shorter Eye-level and reflection haders. For 2' ( x 3') inch pictures—\$1° 50. Other models from \$14.

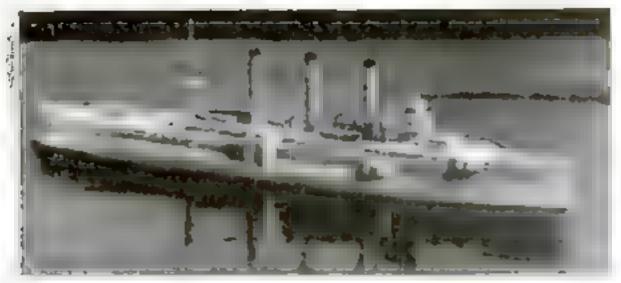
(J.J. — a true of muture camera— amail — conventant—yet at makes a larger, album-sare picture — takes matero . M. a. 2. 4 anch pictures on a row of 620 fam.

/ ). 5 Kodak Anastigment lens — 1.300 second Comparabutter. . \$52.50.

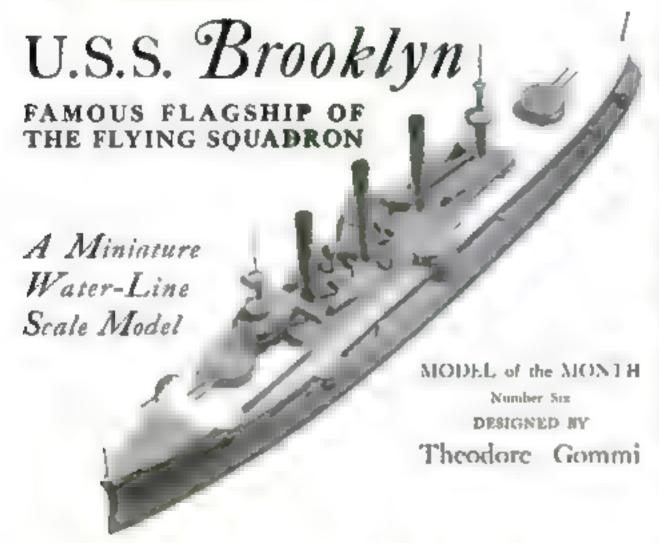
• MODAK VOLLENGA (f.3.4) — a fine minimize camera. Takes aretres ( 3.6 al 9.6" pictures pa a rull of "vest pocker" film. Eight-speed Comput shutter / 3.1 kms evelevel finder. Price=\$33.50.





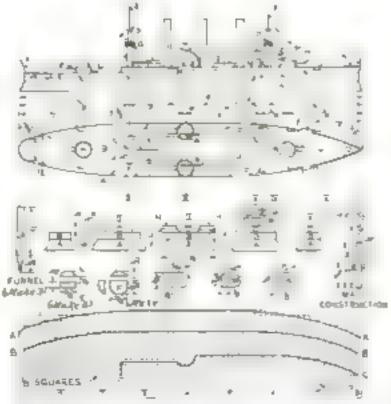


It would be difficult to find a more realistic little model then this one if the old U. S. S. Frenklyn. It is \$ in, long and made of halos



HE January project of the Popular Science Model-of-the-Month Club is the old armored truiser Brooklyst, pende of the United States Navy in the nineties. Because of her deeds in the Spanish American War, she is well worthy of a place in any group of historic American Vessels.

As soon as she was completed. the Brookeys was sent o England to represent the Navy at the Dia mond Jubuce Review held in Queen Victoria's honor White there she took her stare among the proudest and mushtest warships of the world. Many of innovations that were included in her construction were soon adopted by other nations. She was hardly back in home waters when the outbreak of the Spanish Amertean War Jound her the flagship of the Flying Squadron, which did such valuable service in the conflict, especially at the battle of



Side and top views of the model, cross sections at lines I to V various details, the plotted profiles, and a scale

The Brooklya must have made a wooderful appearance in her day, as she plowed through the waves with her ram-shaped bow her sides fairly bristling with guns, and much black coal smoke pouring out of her three tall funnels. She was not a small ship, by any means. Still, one cannot help compare her, since her displacement was almost 10,000 tom, with modern truisers such as the Trucalogia (see P.S.M., Nov. '34, p. 73) and note the vast improvement that has been made in size, speed, and power

Like the previous models in this series, the Brooklyn is on the scale of 1 in, equals 50 ft., and the same general method of construction is used Baisa wood  $k_1$  in, thick is used for part i = 10 in, thick for B,  $k_1$  in, thick for C E A and O J/J2 in, thick for F, H, and U; 1/16 in, thick for U U; U, and U; and answer U; and U; and answer U;

Parat the entire model a battleship gray. When dry, paint over the exposed portions of the topeide of B a habi built. Also a not the same toker over C from underneath the flying bridge O to who about no on the new Point a thin black band around the top of each funnel, and touch the heads of the pine used as republicant V with brack

A complete construction had containing all the necessary balls, wood and other materials, the paints, a full-size blueprint, detailed a structions, and an itemated but giving the exact size of all justs, may be had for 73 cents, postpoid (see page 71). These hits have been pecually designed and made for the Model-of-the-Month Club, but other readers can obtain them, while the supply lasts, for the same price

The full-size blueprint, detailed instructure, and completely itemized list of materials are also available separately for 25 cents. Order Blueprint No. 230

Members of the Model-of the Month Clab are entitled to receive a copy of the instructions free, provided they send a self-a life-sed,

statupet envelope

## UNIQUE VENEERS MADE FROM COATED CLOTH

In viciliante various projects made in the home shop, little attention has been given to the novel and very attractive effects that can be obtained by using cloth as a covering. Cloth can be had in so many different weaves, colors, and designs that the possibilities are unlimited. The following method has been found suitable for converting any type of cloth into a veneer that will not wrinkle or crack.

The cloth is first stretched on a wood frame so that it is held perfectly taut. With a wide brush it is then quickly coated and soaked with a solution of celluloid. This is made by desolving scrap celluloid in accione to give a liquid of the consistency of syrup. To each oint, five drops of castor oil are added and thoroughly mixed. After the cloth is dry, it should be given one or two more coats, according to the thickness of veneer desired.

The sheet may then be cut into usuale sizes with ordinary shears and cemented with the same solution to the object it is to cover. The surplus can be trained off neatly with a razor

The material is suitable for covering any type of wood or metal project, and can be given a finishing treatment with languer variable, or enamed in use enamed in used, that it down considerably so that the fabric design will not be tudden beneath a sould mass of payment—Outves Bandelless.

# FOR CHRISTMAS GIVE YOURSELF THIS NEW GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPLETE WORKSHOP

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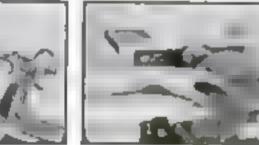


t ... at nave with he is particular, I have seem 3 Somewhat would be what with \$ "4 . r were for a succession we wanted works to be a first made payments the autitude in a series of a series of the of medicine Cent a Equation quality throughout

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COMBINATION BANKE AND RE SAW, for wood or meta. Table tills 45°. Belf-aligning overhead arm quickly secured by single bolt, Saw chuck holds muchine tites with round shanks up to a melt diameter greatly in-creasing wide scope of machine. Sabra saw can be attached in a seconds.



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BENDER THREE Is grooved for the mittre gauge and rip guide of the anw and isslotted for metal custing saws or mil-

CINCOLAR BAW I' diameter, direct motor driven I tring table of a 14% family not for depth of cut and for any bevel up to 45" ad untable pro-

tractor and miles gauge self aguar-

FOU are through buying when you get this complete outfor Mour beach, and all 1 sols come with it. Made for the professional or amazeur woodworker, the small shop or the home craftsman. Equally efficient for all, because the vant resources of General Electric Compurry contributed to its princtabing development. Look at that motor. Though compact, it is a high-efficiency ball-bearing motor with \$2" shaft reduced to \$4" at the beartegs. It gives continuous flow of power always at the cutting edge because of the powerful torque and inertia of its armature.

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GENERAL 28



ELECTRIC





## those all-important FINISHING TOUCHES

Not for a minute would we belittle the skill and effort it takes to turn out a stool like the one at the left. But it is still a plain, unanished piece of furniture-you wouldn't feel very proud of it.

On the other hand this same stool can be beautifully inlerd, an accructive corner bend put on the edges, and the aprons rounded over-all with a Stanley Electric Router-Shaper.

Corner brading, doverails, inlaying, dado, tubbet and molding cuts - these are typical of the hundreds of woodworking operations that can be handled easily with this Inexpensive home workshap outfit,

Don't be astraced with place, unfinished work. Wenn for this caralog which describes the Router-Shaper and shows what It will do.

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## STANLEY ELECTRIC

ROUTER-SHAPER





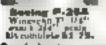
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### HOW TO MAKE PHOTO ENLARGEMENTS

Continued from page 78,

place on a horizontal easel without fasterance them dawn, in consequence, it would be difficult to use such a paper holder on a vertical casel except by fastening it permanently in one posthon. If you have a vertical enlarger and expect to do a lot of enlarging with frequent thanges of paper size and much masking to odd shapes, the expense of a unit like this is warranted.

As, however most amateurs want to entarge only to one or two standard sizes, simple, homemade paper holders will give practically as good service. Moreover, being far lighter, they are much more practical for use on it vertical eases

If you are building the holders for the on a borizontal easel, the base can be a heavy pacte of wood to give weight, otherwise heavy cardboard will serve. Whether of wood or cardboard, cut the base 2 in longer and wider than the rated size of the paper it is to hold.

Citt the second piece from cardboard to match the first in outline. Then, with a sharp knife, cut a rectangular opening in it 1/16 in. wider than the sheet of paper. Get your mensurements for this opening directly from a piece of the sensitive paper. Carry the lengthwise cuts clear through one end of the curdboard to that you fush with a U-shaped

Now take another mece at cardboard and, after rutting its outside dimensions to match the other two pieces, sharpen your knife and cut a rectangular opening in length and width equal to the actual dimensions of the paper ess, in each case, twice the width of the white markin you desire around the picture area.



### Using Sunlight for Indoor Portraits

WITH last film and high-speed lenses it is entirely practical to take indoor pictures of difficult subjects such as babies or small children. If, however, you place the subject in the sunfight streaming through a window, as you have probably discovered for yourself if you ever tried it, you pet a harsh, soot-and-whitewash sort of effect that is most unpleasant

The trick is to use white paper as a reflector to throw light on the portions not in direct sunlight. The reflector, too, should be in the direct sunfight to be really effective. The accompanying picture was made by this method. The girl samply held a paper which reflected the sunlight com ha over her shoulder.

If you fit the three pieces together so that the outer edges match, you will see that you have formed a framework into which the brounde paper can be slipped by way of the upen end of the U-shaped piece. A circular notch should be cut, as shown, in the end that is to be placed over the open end of the Ushaped piece, Make it just deep enough so that its edge will cover the end of the paper when pushed all the way in. This notch makes possible the insertion of the paper without bending the top cardboard

Cement the three pieces together thoroughly. If the cardboard is of the soft, spongy kind, give it a coat of well-temmed shellac after the cement has completely set,

One of these cardboard paper holders is shown in use on a vertical casel, held with thumb tucks

WHILE the circular notch permits the exposure, you can't pull it out the same way without bending up the cardboard, Removing the paper is accomplished with case, however, with the aid of a strong pan as shown in another illustration. Press the point of the pin lightly against the sensitive purface of the brounde paper at the extreme edge opposite the opening and push it out far enough so the end may be grasped by the wasting fingers of the other hand

While these cardboard paper holders will, if carefully constructed, give long service, they must be handled with care to prevent acciriental damage. Those of our readers who have harme workshops with find these to carry out the same design in withour attest meial, hinging the end to eliminate the need for a circular noich and the use of a pir-

A sustable paper holder eliminates most of the time ordinarily wasted in using any of the modern vertical emergers designed for remuture negatives because these on fits have arrangements for quickly shifting from one negative to the next. Much time it lost however in changing miniature negatives in any universal type emarger that handles all popular sures of arrestrur pegatives.

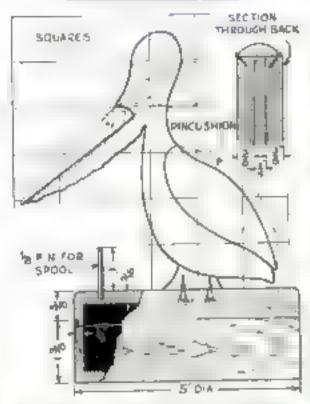
What is needed is a guide that will show s in box to place the negative in the same postron between the planen each time. As it is good practice, in any case, to cut off all the extra light that would otherwise go through the large negative opening when a small negave is in place, the samplest solution is to take two pieces of puper, one white and the other black, and cement them together, cutting them to make a soug fit in the negative holder Next cut a cectangular opening just a trifle smaller in both directions than the size of the mage on the negative

Place the paper mask on the glass in the because holder with the black side down so that the negative will stand out against the white side, and you will find it easy to set a negative correctly over the opening and drop the other glass in place to hold it in that resident, as shown

If you happen to have a universal type enlarger and use a miniature camera and, at the same time, are in the habit of making relain my small enlargements, may to 4 by 5 th., there is another trick that will have you time Instead of making your enlargements one at a time, put cross pieces over your 8 by 10 in paper holder so as to mask the large sheet into four equal rectangles. Next cut a mask for your negative carrier like the one just described, but with four openings to correspond with the masking of the paper holder, By sorting your negatives into groups of equal density and trimming away some of the surplus film outside the picture area, you wan find it easy to make four enlargements at a

#### NOVEL GIFT SEWING KIT

Continued from page 771



The sewing hat Ta say out the hird full a re-

dle piece follows the lower edge of the scissors. The three pieces are glord together and, when dry fised and sanded to shape

The box is turned in the usual way (see P. S. M., July '34, p. 86). About six '6-in dowels or brain pins are fastened in a circle to the lid as shown. These are for the spools most frequently used. The pelican is finally fastened to the center of the lid.

#### HOW TO PREPARE PHOTOS FOR USE ON CRAFTWORK

ANY kind of craftwork of light color and amouth surface may be ornamented with genuine photographs, either singly or grouped to form a design

The selected pressives are first printed on slow plates in the same manner that petrus would be made on paper Alter they are developed and dried, they will form positive pictures on glass. These are bethed for half a minute in the following solution. To 12 of all water add, in the order given, ½ or, potassium carbonate; ¼ or, pure glycerine; ¼ or, formaldehyde, 40 percent strength.

The plates should then be drained and the excess solution removed with antiess blotting paper or characts. After they are dry, use a suife or rator blade to cut through the film around the outside of each plate, if in from the edges. By inserting the blade edge under the gelation film at one corner it may be gently stripped off and kept in a book until used.

The greater fame, which show the photographs in block against a transparent ground are exceedingly thus. They should be trimmed to size with scissors while held between two sheets of writing paper, then applied to glass surfaces with a gum arabic solution, or to other surfaces with either white shelfac or clear varies. The entire surface should afterwards be given a coat of the shelfac or variesh, which will effectively control the method used. The films may be colored or finted with water color or oils, if desired, in the same manner that photographs on paper are treated.—George S. Greene

#### TESTING MOTORS BY SOUND

FARST knocks or grinds in motors or genr boxes can be clearly heard if the mechanic places a flat steel scale or a metal rod between his teeth and rests the free end against work to be lessed.—HAROLD C. BLAIL

# Make your own Christmas card with G-E MAZDA PHOTO LAMPS



How this cord was made? The tree was not out at composition board, hereuse a require tree does not produce a order submerts. It was stared before a light colored with with a G E MAZDA Photographisms behind it directed at the wall. When the processing, the lamp was flashed. Another method to in pot a sleep over a doorway behind the volgrets and to flash the lamp or hash of the short.



G-B MAZDA Photoficial (amp



G-E MAZDA PhotoGood lamb

Christmas cards are easy to make . . . and loads of fun . . . thanks to G-E MAZDA Photo lamps.

These magic lamps open scores of possibilities for creating "different" cards... as well as for capturing happy moments the year 'round... through INDOOR PICTURES.

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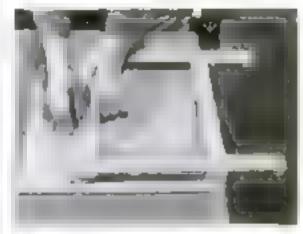
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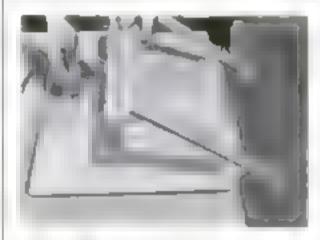
#### ADJUSTABLE CUTTING BOARD FOR GLASS



The adjustable estaightedge is held firmly to place, thus assuring a straight clean cut

A PIECE of 1/2 is, thick insulating board about 18 in square with an adjustable straightedge 64 shown forms a convenient devoce for cutting small panet of glass. In making the guide, four pieces of wood 1/4 by 1/4 by 18 is, and four pieces of wood 1/4 by 1/4 by 18 in, are needed One piece of the heavier material is nailed to the base to serve as a backstop for the glass. To this is hinged another piece which holds the bolts with thumb nuts for adjusting the length of the guide strips. These strips are ruled off in inch and quarter-inch marks for convenience

In use, the straightedne, which is nailed to the guide straig, is adjusted to the desired size and the thumb nuts are tightened. After the piece has been cut, the whole puide is afted up, leaving the base clear for use in tapting and breaking the glass.—Exit. Planson



The area greedile is honged so that it may be lifted day by for placing or removing glass

#### COLORING BRASS AND COPPER

Triest is one really permanent color that may be applied to brass or copper Although this requires quite a little work, it is well worth the effort

F are works mouthed glass container not more than half full of commercial attric acid and put into this all the acrap copper that the acid will consume. Do this out of doors and be very careful not to get the acid on the hands or clothens. When the acid is ready either day the pieces to be colored into it, or coal thoroughly with a swab. Then heat them evenly until they take on, first a green, then a dark brown color. This is best done with a blowforch, and the heat should be turned off the moment that the whole piece is brown

Let the work rook brush off the acid dust, and repeat. Sometimes three or four applications are necessary to obtain an even black. Finally, dust off apply a good floor wax, and

This finish surpasses any enamel and will not discolor. There is nothing that will affect it except fire or acid.

With hammered copper, the work should be gone over with jeweler's fine emery paper to bring out the copper high-lights before it is wasnot and polished.—Dick HUTCHINSON

#### HOMEWORKSHOP GUILD

(Continued from page 74)

had been completed before the club was organized. Mr Boeger's project was a round taking picture frame of vermilion wood. The club as a whole did not enter competition as the fair, but it was nevertheless awarded a special blue ribbon for merit, in open competition the members took seven first prace and six second prizes. About 1,500 visitors a day for the six days of the fair saw the club's moving picture, which ran continuously, it showed the members of the club at work doing wood turning, hammered metal work model ship building, photomicrography, welding, and show-card lettering. The Topeka (Tub has received as many in ten applications for membership at a single merting.

MFTHODS of wood venering were demonstrated by Guy H. Moore at a special
meeting of the Buon Homeworkshop Guad.
Buffa.o. N. Y., recently, and at a later reculat meeting Professor Hammonds gave an illustrated lecture on the pouring of the 200 inlens for the new California Institute of Technology telescope. The club has been invited to
use the clubeooms and facilities of the Buffalo
Engineering Society in the Hotel Statter. In
appreciation of this generous offer, the club
invited the 400 members of the Engineering
Society to attend one of its meetings in a
body, and the invitation was accepted.

The Tueson Homeworkshop Guild of Tueson, Aria, is now meeting regularly once a week. Permission has been obtained to use a public school manual training shop, when

desired, at a small fee

The Eagene Craftsman Gund of Eugene. Ore, has been offered the high school shop classroom for meetings whenever deared. This tender was made by Dr. O. N. Mickelson, An invitation has been accepted from Mrs. Ralph Pierce to visit Mrs. Pierce's machine shop, where a demonstration will be given on the drill press, latte, and stamping machine.

The Billings Homeworkshop Club of Billings, Mont., has outgrown its meeting place and is now planning either to rent one or construct a club building of its own. Its ship equipment was recently increased by a lathe.

a circular saw, and a planer

The Homecraft and Modelmakers' Gold of Richmond, Va., was given a display booth at

the 1934 Virginia State Fair

The Jacksonville Homeworkshop Club of Jacksonville, Fia., gives added interest to its meetings by awarding an attendance prize to the holder of the lucky number. As a club project, the members are constructing a tabinet to hold the magazines, books, and rataoga that are rapidly accumulating in the club library.

The Elizabeth Homeworkshop Guild of Edzabeth, N. J., is working on plans for an exhibit and also looking for a permanent home that will be convenient for carrying on its expanding program of activities.

Detailed information about the Guild and how to organize a rlub and obtain a charter will be sent to any reader who fills out the following coupon.

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interph a nete tricks	interested in the home workship clos and wish to know what the National Home shop Guild we, do for me Please send on Information in the large self addresses Hamped envelope I am inclosing
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# New Drill Press

## New "DELTA" Models Now Complete Full Line of Modern Drill Presses

Two new "Slo-Speed" Drill Presses together with other models now makes available Delta Drills for every purpose—in home workshop and factory alike. A Delta Drill Press is almost a complete workshop in one tool. It can be used for mortising resulting drilling over

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out - screws strip from and lausen the duor lock-a water pipe freezes and cracks one caster won t stay in the table leg- your favor ste pail starts to leak - a persistently loose put puts the packum cleaner out of bronness-etc.-etc.



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N auport XVII, 20 in 189-181	50
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Witnite Mae. 4-ft . 343-342-343	7.3

#### BOATS

*Canon, 18-ft Canvas Covered Kayak, with	
641 etc., 192 193 194 R	1 20
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*Ourboard Racer 10 - ft 14 lb 21/ 212 R	15
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cat the cal 32 (31 R	1.00
Marcon, Rig with J b lot Above 155A	.23
"15", it Runshout or "Sportboat" (outloads	
or and and motor), 175-176-177 R	2,00
"13-ft. Ut I'ty Rowbont (can be sailed or	
used with purboard motor  , 324-R	-,90
North Full-slav pasteries for any beat marked with	di an
a terisk (*) will be drawn to order for \$1 50 c	aptra.
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#### FURNITURE

Bnobnhelf and Book Ends. Moderniete, 700	,3
Chests Treasure 18	a
End Table Magazine 44	2
*Lamps Moder stc 9/	2
34 4 Sc Frame 105	2
"P or Cab net and Corner Shrives 77	\$
Screens Mide make Folding 16	3
Sew mg Cahe ers Two Ja	2
15 and Low Mudernitt e fco	MANAMAN
*Table: Tavers, 103	- 0
Table. Tilt Top, Oak (10p 30 by 24 in.) 140	3

	RADIO SFTS
ALW	fave Portable (bat ery). 217 R
Amab	eur Short Wave Receiver 133
Amer	eur Rad o T anim ver iff iff
Am pr	her Three Stage And a Frequency 42
Fre	Tube Shart Ware (A C of D C ) 277
F 1 2	Electric Headphone Set 130
! One	Tube (batte y uperered), 101
	n G sd Bet 109
*Shor	Wave Converter Unit. 137
-	

#### SHIP AND COACH MODELS

Construction kits are available for some of these models. See page 71

Aircraft Carrier- U S S. Saratega (18-18.	
and flush deck destroyet (fig-in),	
228 227 R	75
Battlesh p- u & S Tenas (3.fr hu'.	
191 198-199-200	+ 00
Buttle, Capper Ship in. 22 322	50
Capper Ship D , in bul. 51.52 53 R	1 00
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Const fution 7s in hult, 57 58 59-R	. 00
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*Crauser Thats?cons ( 4) n 230	25
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half spec of prints 221 222-R	1 30
Maydower 1 o hus 83 84 45 R	h.D0
*M nie ure Couch and Covered Wagon for	
Lucarat ng Boxes etc. 202 R	50
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Mos eboat Working Model 20 in 196	25
1 inet Aquitanta 9 in 1 225	23
the new Affanta range (2 mg ang 204	22
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c oper (11-in. hull), 236-226-230	75
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Stagocoach with barnes 344 145-146 R	1 00
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th camel to Savannah (I to over al , and	- 10-11
Assantie b in , 235	28
V king \$5 p 20 in 1, 41-42-32	75
Whater-Wanderer 20% in 151 to 154	1 00
TY a ht Rambon tr , n. hu'l 232	.23
Yacht Sea Scourt 42 in, racingly, 104-107-16	7.3
Yacht (20-in racing , 4f-R	.80

#### MISCELLANFOUS

Doll's House, Come at, 77		.7
* D. ta Bruce Properture 75		1
Ty As time Cochast with Controls	114	7
Ty B de and An man Ja Sawed	148	2
Toy Domp Truck Fire Engine atc	101	.7

#### Papular Science Montaly 381 Fourth Avenue, New York

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t am to	icloring.	dallars		pents
Kume				
Street				
City and	f State			

## A STURDY Tilt-Top Table

NO HOME has for many small tables. The one distracted is particle arity use of because it takes up so little space when not in use With the top toled in can be pushed these against the wall. The top is 20 by 34 in and it stands 24 in high. The best wood to use to sek. If you wish to make this distinctive rile table you can obtain a b'ueprint and deta led estructions for 25 cents. Otdet





## Colorful Wheels of

## INDUSTRY

Grinding Wheels. Yes, they're vital to industry — over two hundred grinding operations in the making of an automobile — they grind on every type of product from a needle to a battleship.

Millions of grinding jobs in the world mean millions of grinding problems — abrasive problems — Norton Abrasives.



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Keep an eye on the wheels of industry—on vital production tools —on grinding wheels. Low cost and correct grinding go hand in hand—with Norton Abrasives.





## Norton Abrasives~

## Where they fit in Industry

## Alundum Abrasive (crystalline aluminum oxide, Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>1</sub>)

Combines hardness and toughness—the most widely used of all abrasives. A product of the Norton electric furnace abrasive plant.

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Ite hardness and special characteristics make it supreme in certain fields such as stone, ceramics and the cemented carbides. Also a Norton electric furnace plant product.

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The hardest material ever produced by man for commercial use—an exclusive Norton product.

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## Leading NORTON ABRASIVE Products

Norton Grinding Wheels head the procession—at work in every metal working industry—edging machine shop tools, sizing and finishing thousands of machine parts, cleaning or snagging rough eastings of iron and steel and cutting off her stock. And in the industries of lumber, stone, glass, agriculture, paper and leather they have their work to do.

Sharpening Stones (India Oilstones) Rubbing Bricks and Blocks—tools of the factory, workshop and home.

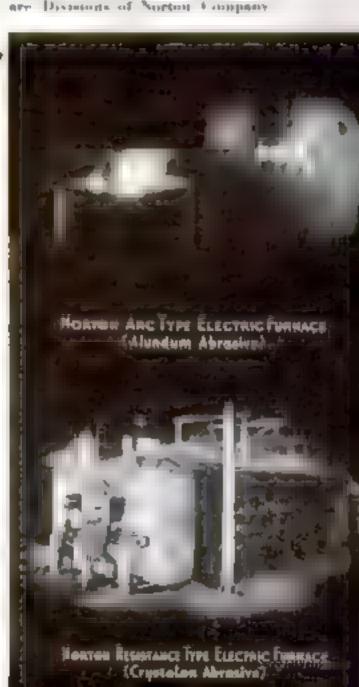
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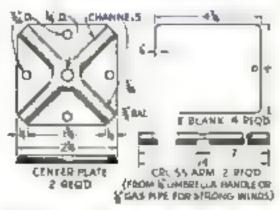
Norton Pulpetomes—for converting logs of the forest into wood pulp for the newsprint industry.

Norton Floors — Alundum Tiles, Treads and Aggregates that make walkways non-slip and durable.



#### MAKING A WIND GAUGE

(Continued from page 65)



A pattern for cutting the four cans blanks, the arms, and the plates that hold them rigid

the four revolutions have been calibrated, lay the trial dual over a suitable piece of card board and transfer the points and circle center by pricking through with a needle. Then ink in the circles and divisions on the cardboard, cut out the dial, and mount it on a plywood base, fitting it for installation.

If the anemometer is to be portable, screw the housing directly to the dial, and leave the wire index hand in place. It can then be set in any desired place to test the wind, and can be used to calculate the flow of air in ventilating ducts or between buildings. If the wind is steady the hand will practically come to rest over the mark showing the velocity; but if gusty, the vanes will oscicate and the average of the swing will be read

To mount the enemometer on a building such as the garage, bolt the housing to a suitable block to straddle the ridge boards or to level it on the slope of a shed roof Bore a 1-in, hole through the roof for the index spindle, and, before mounting the instrument, solder this spindle in the end of the bolt spindle. Thrust it through the hole, smear the underside of the block with roofing tar, pall it securely, and cost the outside with tar. Put a temporary shed or cover over the instrument to shadd it from the

wind until the dial is set

Mount the dial upside down under the
roof or ceiling. For this use, of course, it
must be carbrated in the opposite direction
to one used for a portable instrument. Since
the values are free to swing through more
than one revolution. a telltage is needed to

than one revolution. a telltage is needed to show what circle is to be read. This consists of two clock wheels. A small pinion, drilled to fit the index spindle, is pushed up close to the dial and soldered. The large gear is mounted on the dial in mesh with the other by driving a null through the center, and a hand is painted in one spoke. Mark the dial "1" to correspond, count around as many teeth so there are teeth on the pinion, and

mark "2." Likewise locate "3" and "4".
The hand may be sordered or screwed on.

٧	V#	1.		VX.	V	Vz	1	1,2
1-	l:	20-		400	30-	-1976	5.6	7 6/94
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9.	3 4	5		1369	56-	- 31 16	75	
ģ.	361	38-		144	57	3.49		102





Wash for Book Jappe in his largest Universal Serial "The Sed Rides" his the greatest Such Jappe story just

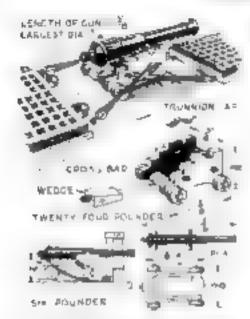
DATSY MANUFACTURING COMPANY
230 UNION STREET PLYMOUTH, MICHIGAN



Steel Shot, it's tallormade for Dainys!

#### GUNS AND SPARS FOR OUR PRIVATEER

Continued from Juge 69.



Large gun in place we carriage and details of the six-pounders

The gafts and booms are thickest one third from the musts. The ends are sightly flattened to take the laws, which are glued and diveted through and have holes in the ends for a cord parrel. At the end there is a cleat on either aids to keep the sheets in position but still enable them to turn Outside of these is an eye on either aide for the boom topping lifts. For these, bore a horizontal hole, pass the two ends of a hight of thin were through, pass one end back, twist and cut the ends off. The even in the futtock bands and the deadeyes of the howsprit shrouds can be made the same way

The Jib boom is thickest at the cap, has three boics for the stays, and a stop (step)

for the martingale at the end-

The fore-topmast is octagonal as far as the cup, then tapers very slightly to the head, where there is a sittle stop, thus reducing the thickness, and another similar stop at the topgallant assithead, these, of course, form one spar with the pole. It is bored across near the end for the fid, which is a bar lying across the trestletzees to prevent it from slipping down. It is also bored fore and aft near the topmast and topgaliant mastheads for the yard halyards.

The main topmast is similar, except that there is only one stop (that is, no topgaliant must) It is drilled for the fid and mail topsail lineyards. The other space are for the ringtail (which may be ornitted) and are like a stural

boom and yard The dolphin striker (martingale boom hooks into an eye under the cap. It has a stop near the end and wire eyes on each side. one third up

## TABLE SHOWING LENGTH AND

		Fine	e	31a	īπ
Light or organization of the light	6.5	16 x .	1 10	0 4 5	÷
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Topiali yard					
Studding-salt bongs ((peak)		,			
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Thrat heads must have deale					
Total length of he and like	a salate iq	16/			

#### KEY TO THE RIGGING To save space the following abbreviations a

halyante haf, Logualiant 34 PER IN Conversed istachound

The parts are numbered as nearly as possible in the order of application in the model. These printed a hathe type about he applied to the last are notice apper amount be applied to the last pretions return out to the set by an elegan of
the maps. The set of the released of a
re ordinated by a ratio or er mountain by many
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17 34 17 6 1 T and head to Topping little le e 80 Staysort hal di-M galf 81 Staynall dozenhaul Throat hel b il

Peak bel e h 87 Jlb hal d 83 Jili downbayl d Lange to a fe-Threat described 34 Th shorts a p The sheet ich The way lines to Fred downham d

so To bun nes d JO Borsper t shrouds Jil Islam 5. The bupthons s. ha a come col A M sheet regres la Labor c

2) F & M brade e j 4+ Hammenie Leenn 14 Haim gura at task The here to \$5 Mart ngale a 16 Backropes h (I' & 94 Gall I's downhau

47 16 say 6 to Work of Caff I's tark c to Hart 96 Staves sheet ca h and sister block as Ringtail beet

50 F copiers v 1 / Fat 1

The three caps are best made from fiber board, but celesford or bes wood is almost as good. They should be a tight fit and keep the masts and jib booth particel to the masts be low where they double

You can trouch all spars in a natural court, stain them a reddish or own and varnish them, or paint them white or black, except those sections of the masts where anything house These and the ab boom are bright

Next month we has put on the regard and complete the model.



VELER throw ewep short and seem-ingly morn-out tool bits; they come in handy for use with small diameter buring bars.

A good kitchen cleanzer dissolved to warm water takes time in cleaning only machinery peter to pointing it.

An accurate setting of the compound rest for the purpose of boring or turning a duplicate taper can be insured by placing o taper sierre or arbor between centera and using an indicator in the tool post.

When calipering a bore in cast from be sure that the stationary leg of your culchers. is not resting in a spot that is slightly CONCORP

In general, the cutting speed for highspeed drills can be figured at two or three times the speed recommended for carbon steel deills,

If it becames nocessary to make a spring collet, remember that the glots should not be cut all the way out. Leave a light web to protect it from worping in heat treatment and during the internal and external grinding process. It is then a simple matter to use a thin elastic grinding wheel to hutch the slote on the nose of the collet.

Thin tools or ganges should not be marked with an exching marking of the electric type at the heat may warp them Stencil them before they are ground,

Any good mechanic who takes a piece of machinery apart can put it ingether again, but the fact in that he may not be on hand to do it. Always make it a practice, therefore, to stencil all parts when dismoutling them.

#### SUBSTITUTE FOR ROUND BELT MADE OF STRING

IN THE midst of a rush order that called for several days' work on my band tow, the in round leather belt broke several times, and I finally made a substitute of white store string. With two renewals, it has given good service for more than a year

To make such a belt in an emergency, take about ten strands of the string about 1 ft longer than needed. Hold one end and with the other hand smooth them out. Now tie a single knot about 1 ft from the end, and contimus tying single knots I ft. apart the entire length of the belt. Place the belt around the pulleys, brang the two ends together, and lie a double knot, pulling the string as tight as porsible. This double knot will ride the small pulles amonthly, and the knots in the belt serve to keep the strands from breaking. With excessive use, the string belt will stretch considerably, and it is necessary to keep it rather light George L. RAYMOND.

### TOURING WINTER SKY WITH OPERA GLASS

t strand  $p = p_{10,47}$ 

the southern map in Jammry. Algol, or the Demon, goes through its changes in bridiancy in about nine hours. At its brightest it is a second magnitude star (like those in the big dipper's handle). It remains bright for two and one-half days. Then it fades for four and one-half hours and becomes an incompicuous fourth-magnitude star, which it remains for a few minutes only. Its increase in brightness also takes four and one half hours. The interval between times of minimum brightness is two days, twenty hours and forty-nine minutes, so you can calculate its periods ahead for yourself after observing upp of them

2 PLEIADES This beautiful little group is high on the eastern sky in December, and equally high on your map. The Pleiades were among the first objects studied by Gableo with his first telescope. He counted thirty-six stars in the group, which was beautifully described by Tennyson in the phrase, "a swarm of firefirs tangled in a silver braid." The Pleiades is a part of the constellation called

Taurus, or the Bon-

3. HYADES This group, also in Tunns, it near the first magnitude star Aldebaran, which forms the Bull's eye. It is somewhat under to the Plendes, An opera glass gives you a beautiful picture, and a stronger field gasts enables you to see many more faint stars, including several double stars.

4. GREAT NEBULA in ORION. This is

of GREAT NEBULA in ORION. This is only one of the many beautien exhibited by this magnificent star group, which hands in the southeastern sky during December and January, and crosses to the southwest by Murch, No other contellation contains so many bright stars. Look for the actual with your glass about half way down the row of stars which hangs like a sword from the famous belt. Even an opera glass will show you faint stars in the nebula itself, and a field glass makes them much planter.

plans makes them much planner

5 GRFAT CLUSTER in PERSEUS. To
see this lovely object we must return to Perseus. The cluster can be seen with the naked
eye as a fuzzy star at the top of the constellation. An opera glass brings out some of the
many faint stars, a field glass more, and a
goall telescope makes it a magnificent boll of

Butte

a. GREAT NEBULA in ANDROMEDA This famous object is located buth in the western sky for December, when it should be observed, as by January it is on its way to the bockon. It can be seen with the caked eye on a moonless might, With an opera glass it shows us a wisp of light like that indicated in the small circle beside Map No. 8. The stronger the glass or telescope, the more beautiful and interesting the pebula becomes.

7. The VARIABLE STAR MIRA, in CE-TUS, Look for this star in the group called the whale, about half way to the meath on your western map. It fades from the second magnitude to about the tenth, when it is invisible to the naked eye for five months. Eleven months are required for this longperiod variable to complete its full cycle from maximum to maximum. No wonder the ancients passed it Mira, or the wonderful one.

S. STAR CLUSTERS in CANIS MAJOR Southeast from Orion, the blacing first magnitude star, Sidus, will guide you to a field that richly repays study with an opera or field glass. The cluster marked "41M" in the map is only one of several in the near neigh-

borhood of Strius

9. PRAESEPE, or the BEERIVE in CAN-CER. The faint counteilation called Cancer, or the crab, is rising in the eastern sky during January, and about half way up the sky in February At its center your opera glass will show you a crowd, or cluster, of lovely little stars, with a brighter one on each side. This cluster is also called the Mancer and the two stars the Ass's Colts, feeding from it. Galileo's telescope enabled from to count tharty-six stars in the Manger

10. The RADIANT of the LEONID ME-TEORS Late in February you will see the roastellation Leo, the line, rising in the cast. While you are sweeping the head or the sackle, note that this is the point from which the Leonid meteors radiate in November.

13 The Famous NUVA in CANNIOPERA Look for Cassiopera high on the northern map By February it has become to sink toward the northwest. The Milky Way here is so rich that it repays much study with both opera and field glass. In Cassiopera, in 15 %, appeared a new star, or NOVA. In that year it blazed out and outshone even Sirius, then sank to mysiobility in about a year and a half.

12 The COAL SACK in CYGNUS: Here

12 The COAL SACK is CYGNUS: Here also the Milky Way is glorious in a glass, but is marked by a black spot, called the coal sack. It may be caused by a cloud of dark

nebulous matter.

13. DOUBLE STAR is DRACO Northwest of the polestar, near the horizon in De cember, look for five stars forming the head of Dwee, the dragon. One of these is double and is a good test for the power of an opera glass. Try this star aguin next summer when it will be better placed for observation.

14. The WATER JAR in AQUARIUS You will find this striking little triangle above the nouthwestern horizon in early December Sweep your glass southward and you wall see a lovely stream of little sparklers, which represents the water being powed from the jar

15. The GARNET STAR in CEPHEUS
This faint constellation is at the left and below the polestar in your Northern map. Map
15 shows the location of the Garnet Star,
which is the reddent star visible to the maked
eye. In the opens glass it can be found more
could and its color better appreciated. It is a
variable with a period of way years.

to HORSE and RIDFR. The star at the bend in the Biz Dipper's handle is the horse Mizar. The rider, Alcor, is immediately above it. The rider was also called the proof by the Araba, meaning the proof of good eyesight.

if you can see it

17 STAR CLUSTER in GFMINI: In the group called Genuts, or the twins, (cast cru map) look with your opers glass near its western end for the cluster "ASM" at the center of a gorgeous field of small stars. A field glass brings out more details

## BY SUNLIGHT ON CLOUDS

But not patches of color sometimes seen high up in the sky near the san are not always rainbows, it is explained by Dr. W J Humphreys of the U S Weather Bureau The false rainbow is usually richer than the true are in greens and reds. It is caused, not by the sum's light striking falling rain, but by its diffraction in the minute particles of moisture contained in filmy clouds. Though occurring turely, Dr. Humphreys says, the fahr minbow may be seen by a watchful observer once or twice a year,

## USE FOUND AT LAST FOR RARE METAL, INDIUM

NEARLY seventy years after its discovery commercial use has been found for the rare silvery-colored metal known as indium. Plated thinly upon electric lamp reflectors, it has been found to reflect lights of various colors with greater fidelity than any metal yet used for this purpose



\$12.95 Complete (Stightly higher west of Rockies)

Cold weather . . . hard starting . . . many electrical accessories (heater, radio, two horns, etc.) ... help drain your car battery. Finally, the battery goes dead . . . then it's crank or push to get started. All that's annoying and dangerous, But, you can pre-vent it. This 5-amp. Home Battery Charger keeps your car battery fully charged always. It's as easy to use as any appliance. Plugs into any A-c. outlet in your garage. Wiring accessomes furnished provide easy connection of Charger to battery through special outlet on atcoring post, Say good-bye to your rundown car battery troubles. Mail the coupon today for complete information.

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Address	Name
1 F18m	Address

GENERAL DELECTRIC



## Every one wants to own a new

# Flexible Flyer

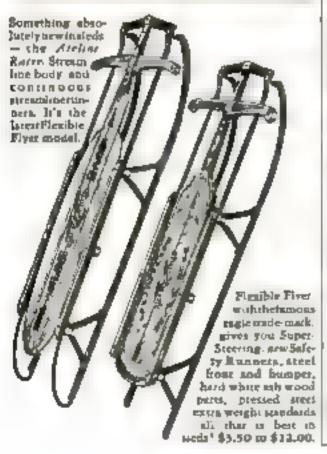
Boys and girls! Now is the time to tell them it but to be Flexible Fiver—the smoothest and keenest sied on the hill. You want the Recombined chassis and Satety-Runnets of Flexible Flyer, You want the Super-Steering that takes every turn in high. You want Flexible Flyet—the ned that made sledding a leading sport All sizes, styles and models now on dispay Show the family exactly the one you want.

Be sure to see Please Rares con the Pleasale Place on wheth with constitution wheel brakes, but bearings, we sub-ber thee and balanced spring streeting.

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465 Glenwood Avenue, Philip., Pr.

Makers aim of Planes Jr. Form and Ganden Implements

FREE. There's a ministure model of Flexible Flyer waiting for you free I it's yours for the unking



#### HERE'S THE ANSWER

Continued from page 59,

#### Removing Ink From Wood

R. G., ANX ARROR, MICH. Ink spots in wood generally can be removed by washing the surface with a strong solution of oralic acid. Make the solution by dissolving as much crystal oxalic acid in water as it will hold. When the spot has been bleached out be sure to remove all traces of the acid.

#### Safety Match Striker

N W., mixipale, i.e. An abrasive surface for use in attracting and igniting sufety matches can be made easily by mixing red phosphorous (nine parts), pulverized from pyrites (seven parts), pulverized glass (three parts), gum arabic or glue (one part) and water, spreading it is a thin costing on cardboard, and allowing it to dry

#### Pulling Out of a Skid

P S. K., Jr., practitions, va. To being a car out of a skid, the front wheels should be turned toward the direction in which the car is skidding. If the motion of the skid is to the right, the wheels should be turned to the left, the wheels should be turned to the left. In this way the rear wheels will be forced into line with the front wheels.

#### No More Wash Days

Q.—is if true that the government recalls paper money from time to time and wastes it?—L. P., Denver Colo

A - At a NI time the Treasury Department did hunder bills to clean them and revive their crispness but this practice was abandoned several years ago because it shortened the life of the paper and laded the printing.

#### Sun Not So Hot

Q.—25 THE SUIG the hottest body in our heavens?—R B., Saleza, Ore

A - vo. These are blue hot stars with temperatures as high as six times that of the sun Astronomers have located over seven hundred of these so-caused blue-hot stars

### Change Sex at Will

E. F. D., at about the plat. Strange as it may seem, system have no fixed sex. If she desires, a fermite system after timing of the dates of motherhood can become a male Likewise after several months of fatherhood she or rather the , can return to the female state.

### Money Talks In All Countries

Q.—is there such a thing as a universal language? What tongue is used at meetings of the League of Nations?—I O. P., Montreal, Quebec 1 an.

A reserves and English are the official languages of the League of Nations Although a universal anguage raised. A mapule was devised some fitty years ago it never met with world wide favor. Another so-called universal language, "Esperanto," was devised by Dr. Zamenhof, a Russian, in 1887.

THESE questions from readers have been selected from the thousands answered by our Information Department. Due to the large number received each month, letters requesting information will be answered only a hen a stamped and self-addressed envelope is enclosed.







A new module operations, about the reasoners like moduline, principles and places on the present by generality persons from long superstanding persons from long superstanding persons from the property of the persons of the property of the persons of the persons

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#### HOW TO CONSTRUCT SKIS

(Continued from page 72)

12 to 15 in, long by the bread-and-butter method and nail the pieces together. The toe should be bent up to a height reguld to the width of the ski-in this case 31/4 in, so lay out the curve on the 4 by 4 in, pace from a point 81/2 in, from the end to a point 31/4 in. from the edge. When the block is trimmed to the dire, ead it securely to a single larger board. When placing the block, leave enough space beyond the curved end to put another 4 by 4 by 6 in block

The second block is built up in the same way as the first, but instead of a curve there. is a shoulder cut into one side of it, 1/4 by 4 in. The point of the shoulder is placed against

RAWN-DE

WIRE.

HOOP

WOUND

SPINE

The upper and lower

ands of the sks posts

the curved block as shown. Hold it in this position while the toe of the ski is placed against the curved block. Now move the smaller block up appreciate the aid as anugly as possible and nail it securely to the agard. Tie the two blocks together on top by naming on another piece of scrap wood. Be sure it is all very strong

Wrap rags around the toe of the ski to a point a little beyond the place the bend ends Hold the wrapped end over &

large kettle two thirds full of boding water. and dip the water onto the rain. Four or five numates of this should soften the wood suffi-

Get the ski into the bending form as quickly as possible, but do the actual bending very slowly. With the toe in place, bend a little and then let up on the pressure, then bend again, this time a little more, and release ngara. Continue in this morner until the whole curve is bent. Then hold the ski in place with a hand screw or large C-clamp (carriage clamp

Ski Potes. While the bend is setting, you can make two ski poles from a bamboo rug pole. They should be about 41/5 ft. long Plug one end of each pole with a piece of wood. Lash the end with wire to prevent splitting, and insert a 20-penny spike after it has been cut off and pointed. The snow ring. about & in in diameter, is formed from the aren ware with rawfude webbing. Drill two holes about 1/2 in this mater through the pole at right angles to each other and about 6 or 8 tn. from the spiked end. The webbing is formed as illustrated, that is, the rawhide strips are passed through the holes, and a turn is taken around the ring at four points.

The wros loop is also made of rawhide and should be large enough to allow free movement of the hand and wrist

Finishing. When the skis are completely dry, sandpaper thoroughly. Two or three coats of spar varaush on the top and sides are all that is pecessary, but the skie may be stained any color desired and the line design filled with a contrasting color before the varnish is applied. No finish other than wax should be put on the bottom or runner sides

Horness. The harness consists of two straps with buckles for adjustment. One strap passes through the sks and over the toe; the other one is fastened to the toe strap and passes around the beel

The footplate is a piece of ribbed rubber matting, cemented in place rather than tacked Place the foot in position on the ski and mark off the spot it covers. The plate should extend an inch or so beyond the actual toe and heel murks.



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#### MODEL RAILWAY SETTING BUILT ON LARGE SCALE

LTHOUGH so many model makers are A exper to construct a suitable scenic set ting for their model railway system, they can find little practical help in books or elsewhere In two settings, of course, will be al ke, but have had long experience in building mode? scenery and can offer a few pointers that will enable anyone to make a good start in designing a realistic layout for his rational Nothing is of greater help in making a model system interesting to operate and watch than a good setting

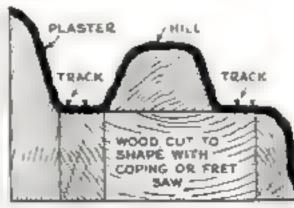
harst, make a relief sketch of the scenery that is to be constructed. Then build the required relief out of scrap lumber. Old boxes are the very thing. The general method is as shown in the drawing below. When the underconstruction is complete, small mesh chick en wire is tacked to the woodwork and bentwith the hands to form the muct shapes reguired

Next take burlap or mckeloth of large mesh and sew it with string to the wire. If a small billock or knoll is needed, newspaper may be crushed to the band and shoved under the

The work is now ready for a plaster of Paris teaxture. This is applied to small quantities so that so little waste as possible is caused. Mix about three cups at a time, for this substance hardens very quickly. While applying the plaster, form the sacking and plaster into the shape desired

When the plaster is day, give the whole surface a good coating of size or very thin glue and let it dry for twenty-four hours or more. This leaves a hard nonporous surface that will stand a certain amount of wear. A good thung to do is to scrape off all the small. rough edges before applying the size

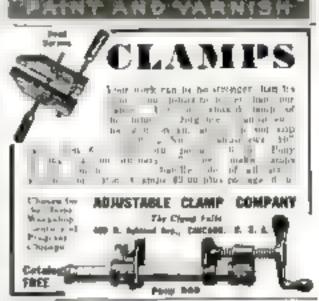
The whole surface is now ready for the paint. A cost of green is the best foundstion, and when it is dry use a sponge to apply gray and brown for rocks and earth, with a touch of red here and there. A small potch of yellow with spots of red give the appearance of flowers. Trees at a distance are strips of sponge dyed green and touched with brown and red. Trees in the foreground are more difficult to make, but can be prepared with a tle incenuty.- R. S. Robutys.



Typical cross section of mountain scenery with two tracks separated by a small hall



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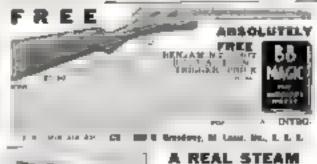
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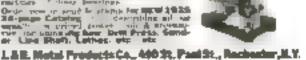
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#### HOW TO CUT GRADUATED SCALES ON METAL

MOST azzateuz craitsmen consider the cutting of graduated scales on steel or other metals to be a ob that only an expert mechanic should attempt. This task may be performed bowever, with only a few simple tools—a combination square, a smail, parrow cold chisel ground as shown in the drawing a light hammer and a vise. Should the work call for numbering, a set of small steel figures may be purchased.



Graduations cut by doud with a chuel

Two samples of finished work are illustrated—a quill for a drill press and the tailstock spindle of a small bench fathe. Both scales were made as shown in the photograph below. The blade of the square is reset for each cut-

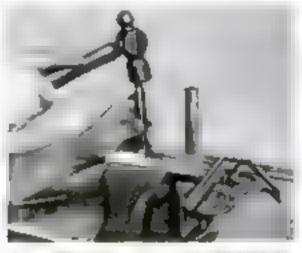


The chies must be ground so that the edge will long the end of the combination square

Mark each division first with a short rlean indentation then, with the aid of pensiled guide times go user the work again free hand and extend the cuts to the various lengths desized to indicate fractions of an inch-

Go over the cuts lightly with a fine-cut mill file and polish with fine sandpaper wet with oil, rubbing along the length of the piece

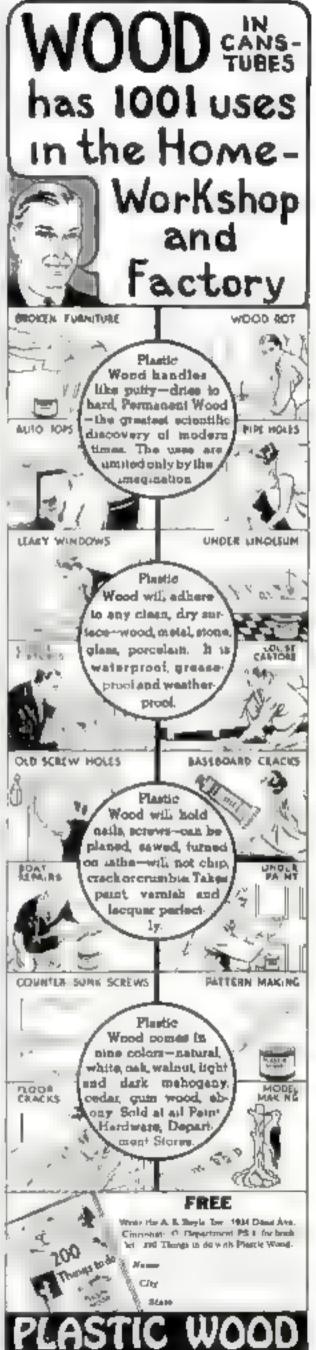
The long index line may be laid out with a marking gage and deepened with the church later or the work may be centered in a lathe and the line scribed with the aid of the slide rest -R. G. Bullium



In marking the graduations, the blade of the square is sairfully reset for each division

#### WRITING ON CELLULOID

When it is necessary to write on articles made of certaloid, or celluloid composition, aretic acid may be used as an ink. The dilute solution (25 percent) sold in drug stores is suitable for this purpose. When dry, the west me will have a dull appearance. The acid may be colored, however, by the addition of a pix-ment. Dark red may be produced by the addifrom of a small amount of methyl orange, an indicator, which turns red in the presence of an acid. I use this ink in writing on draftsman's triangles.—EUGENE POHL





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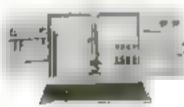


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## ANT'S EQUIPMENT SEEN IN YOUR MICROSCOPE

Con much from page 131

responding mostly to odor and touch stimuli.

Ants have existed in their present forms for millions of years. One proof that scientists have of this is the specimens embalmed in amber (fossibled rosin) millions of years old. Your encroscope will reveal, in a few mo-

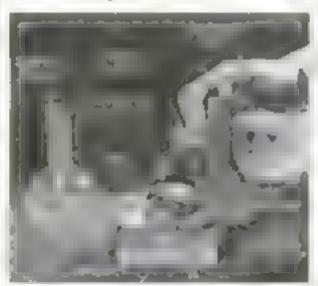


Illustration abouting how the wooden holder for the flash of column water is assembled A lasts with winged not makes it possible to adjust the flash at any height or augle required

ments, just why the aut, and insects in praeral, have been able to survive where apparently more highly developed animals have pershed

With a sharp scalpel split into two parts the head of an ant. This is easy if you have a dissection microscope magnifying seven to ten times. Arrange the balves with their flat sides uppermost, on a place slide, and examine them at moderate magnifications. If the specimen has been prepared properly, you will be able to see how the powerful mandible muscles and other internal organs are attached to the oner surface of the hard shell that forms the ant's head, or "skull." If the specimen had been partly deted in air or by dehydrating in alcohol, slicing the head will not have crushed these delicate structures

HE ant, therefore, carnes its skeleton on the outside, where it will do the most good. In addition to providing the necessary stiffness, the skeleton acts as a mut of armor No wonder the assects are difficult esenses to subdue when they decide to be unfriendly Another advantage of the outside-skeleton ar rangement is that the attachment of muscles and other organs is simplified. Compared with the ant, you are poorly constructed. The least little hump may damage or destroy one of your delicate organs since it is not protected by armorplate, while a blow of similar magnitude, considering the difference in size, would scarcely be noticed by the ant. Of course, ants in the larval state are not protected by an outer skeleton; but they are guarded by watchful adults who wear natural suits of armor

From the ant's mouth a gullet leads through the various divisions of the body to the large swollen abdominal arction at the rear, where it joins a crop, which is a sac with elastic walls. Next there is a stomach, separated from the crop by a valve, and then the usual intestines and other directive equipment. Liquids swallowed by the ant enter the crop, and a small portion of the total amount taken in passes through the valve into the stomach. The remainder stays in the crop contents out through its mouth, for the purpose of feeding other ants of the rotony

Tous the ant is equipped with a natural storage him or tank for food. Observers report that certain econtonied on page 951

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POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY

#### ANT'S EQUIPMENT SEEN IN YOUR MICROSCOPE

(Continued from page 03)

ants are given the job of obtaining food for the entire colony. These ants sally forth on their errands, fill their crops with liquid food. return to the nest, and distribute it among the other inhabitants by the process of results. tation. You can watch the crop-filling action. by feeding a pale-colored worker some syrup dyed with one of your microscopic stasses When some of the food is given to other workers, their maides become colored too.

TO EXAMINE the crop and other organs with your microscope, remove the hulblike rear portant of the body, place it in water on a hollow-ground sade, and tear it apart with dissecting needles. You may have to dismember several ants before you get suitable specimens. You will note, among other things, the spiral-walled air tubes with which the ant breathes

A a magn fication of about 400 diameters. you we find many interesting things to study in and on the ant You will discover, for one thing, that its shony armor plate is not as amouth-surfaced as it appeared when viewed with lower powers. The surface of one of the abdominal segments, for instance, is seen to be delicately pebbied, like fine eather Then you will find numerous hairs. or spines, protruding from the surface. Some of these have are much larger than the others, and present a peculiarly notched or jointed прреплансе

To obtain a specimen of the ant's outside skeleton, suitable for mamination at high powers, tear apart on abdominal section as directed, and then separate one of the seaments. With dissecting needles, carefuly scrape away all unwanted material, press the concave tide against a saide, add a drop of water and lay over it a clean cover glass Tension of the water between the glass nurfaces will press the specimen flat

By all means capture one of the winged puls, for they contain wonders not to be found in the common workers. If you cannot find one of them crawling along the ground on a warm day, dig into an underground nest

There are, you will find, two pairs of wings, the forward pair being the larger With sharppointed tweezers, remove the wings and mount them in water beneath a cover glass. The wing surfaces, your microscope will reveal, are covered with innumerable bny spines, or hairs. Examine carefully the front edge of ! one of the two smaller wings, those that were mounted on the ant's body to the rear of the lurger pair. In order-y array along the edge. you will see a series of tiny hooks, curved all in the same direction, like a row of books on which the butcher hange meat in his shop These hooks look as if they were designed to engage something. Shift the slide until you have the rear edge of the front wing in the microscope field. Cazefully move the focus ing screw so that you can examine first the upper plane of the specimen and then planes at successively lower levels. You find that the witig edge it curved over to form a groove or channel, into which the hooks on the other wing section fit.

IF YOU have studied the honey bee micro-scopically, you will remember that it was fitted with a similar hooking arrangement The purpose of this ingenious mechanism is to enable the insect that possesses it to book its front and rear wings together so that they present a single surface to the air, and thus provide greater efficiency. When the wings are folded, the books automatically slip out of the krooves. This mechanism is one of the ensstanding wonders of the insect world.

Remove the rear half of a winned female ant's body and (Continued on page 90,

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## Exploring With the MICROSCOPE

By Raymond P Yakes A new book that describes the thirds to be some interests to a second to set of a mile server. All the fact approximate the satisfact these of meanings of the satisfact these of meanings of the fact and a make and a reason of the fact are to see these for the property of Property of the meanings of the fact heads for the accentage of the structure.

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#### ANT'S EQUIPMENT SEEN IN YOUR MICROSCOPE

Continued from page of

place it in a drop of water on a bollowground slide. With dissecting needles crush the piece and tear it spart. The water will take on a grayish, cloudy appearance. Without placing a cover glass over the water drop, transfer the slide to the microscope stage and examine it at fifty or more diameters. You will see tiny, oily droplets floating about over the surface of the water, the specimen lookthe for all the world like preasy water you have seen in a lutchen. These droplets of fat may serve as food during the nexting period.

USEFUL gadget for the microscope table A can be made from a glass buttle or flask and a few pieces of wood. The flask is filled with colored water and used as a light filter in front of the microscope mirror The spherical shape of the flask causes the liquid to act as a condensing lens, concentrating the light into a small area. Laboratory workers who have to spend long hours at a microscope relieve eye strain by filling a flask of the type illustrated with a solution of copper sulphate in water and placing it in front of an electric lamp. The copper-sulphate solution, being of a bluesh color, gives to the light reaching the microscope a daylight quality that is not as tiring on the eyes as unfiltered artificial light

To make the filtering device, the following

materials are required

Wood parts--

A-One by by 4-by-4 in piece for base B, B-Two pieces 16 by 16 by 7 ln. for fixed oprights

in parce for con-C. One aby habs nectical tops of oprights

D-One Hi-by 11/5-by 51/4-in, piece for sliching apright

1. One 14-by 2-by 21/2-in, piece for supporting flask

F-One 16-by 116-by 155-in. spacer block In addition to the wood, the following are required

One 250-ec round- or flat-bottomed flask, obtainable at laboratory supply houses or

One metal par hid 21/2 in. in diameter, to serve as a socket for the flask base

Strip of soft leather or rubber 14 x 4 to One Vivor 3/10-10, stove bolt 1% in long, equipped with wing out and two washets About two dozen pails 1/2 in long

The support for the flask is composed of two parts. One, consisting of the square base and two uprights spaced so that there is a slot between them for receiving the slove bolt, serves as a stand for the movable flask holder. The flask mais in the jar lid which in turn is nailed to the projecting shelf at the bottom end of the sliding upright. The spacer block has its outer end cut to fit the neck of the flask, and is equipped with the rubber band or leather strip to hold the flask in place. Fasten one end of the band firmly with the small pasks, and cut a slit near the other end so that it will allo over the projecting head of another mail or beam excutchenn pin Driff a hole, to receive the stove bolt, about an inch from the top of the sliding upright

Thus you have, when the parts are assembled, a femble mounting that permits the flask to be zooved up or down and swung forward or back, as fight conditions and the position of the interoscope mirror require

In addition to the copper-sulphate solution, there are numerous other colored liquids you can use to control the quality of the light. By keeping on hand several bottles or flasks, filled and corked tightly, you can have a wide selection of inexpensive filters. Various andine dyes and staming solutions can be pressed into service. Leave sufficient air al the tops of corled bottles to take up expanstop caused by heating the figuids in them

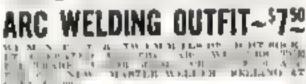


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#### STREAMLINED TRAINS HERALD SPEED ERA

Continued from page 15;

of the electric locomotive. We have seen the development of such mechanical refinements as compound cylinders, the Walschnert genr automatic stokers, and boosters. All these transformations, however, have concerned the locomotive alone. Now for the first time we see an entire train redesigned on new principles, operating as a harmonious whole, and attaining unprecedented speeds

Was streamlining a necessity to make twomile-a minute speeds physically possible on rails? That is not the whole truth. The fact is that ordinary steam trains can run at speeds far in excess of those they actually attain in scheduled service, as every radroad manknows. Railroad executives, however, are not interested merely in speed, but in speed pluseconomy and safely

WHILE steam trains have made spectacan emergency, it would be a poor business. venture to attempt to run them at such speech in regular service, even if it could be done without endangering the passengers and crew Great speed in a steam train is purchased at an excessive price is cont and operating expense, as a thessed by the extra fares charged on fast trains

Here is where the streaml ned train shows its metrie. Wind-tannel tests, made with exact scale models at the University of Michigan, show, for example, that driving a threecar streaml ned train of the Linion Pacific desigh at ninety miles an hour requires only 500 horsepower, while a conventional three-car train would need 1, 00 horsepower to propel it at the same speed. The difference represents the power wasted in overcoming his resist ance, and becomes still more marked as the Miced further increases

Why not streamine a train, then, and haul it with a steam locomotive? That is exactly what the Buit more and Ohio proposes to do A twenty-year-old veteran of the mile, the Dolly Varden, is to be rebuilt in the shops. equipped with a water-tube bouer generating 350 pounds of steam pressure, and covered with a streamine jacket. Then it will be used to had one of the B & O's new streamined trains, while its performance is checked against that of Diesel-powered trains

The entrance of the Diesel into high-speed maronding constitutes something of a revolution. Only a short time ago, no Diesel engine could have pussed a first-class train, because a string of heavy steel cars was beyond its strength. Since heavy steel construction was considered essential for safety, huge steam locomotives had to pull the truins. Then aviation, already having presented the railroads with streamlining, made its second gift

Light-weight aluminum alloys, originally designed for use in auship girders, had been developed that were just as strong as steel and only one third as heavy. Railroad mentried building habtweight cars of the new alloys, and the Diesel engine thus become practical.

LIOW these two fartness streamliness and Diesel power, were combined to gave economy was demonstrated in the recordbreaking ran of the M-rapor across the country In this 3,500-mile jaunt, the M-ropor burned 3,079 gallons of fuel at a cost of only S83 This represents a fuel cost of two and a half cents a mile, compared with the eightcent cost of enough coal, fifty-six pounds, to drive a comparable steam train of conventional design the same distance

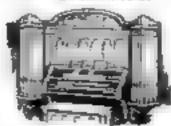
Figures like these look good to railroad executives. They know that they have a train. that can compete with an airplage, and do it on a paying basis,

## STRANGE FACTS ABOUT MUSIC\_by Landron



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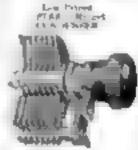
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#### SILKWORM EXHIBITS PROVE PROFITABLE

WHO would worms providing a substantia, source of income, except on a large, industrial water Yet T A keehet of Washington D C beginning with a ing is aworm form. in his attic, has built a thriving



business and a must protrable our This business had no start a number of years ago, when he became it to resided in sikworms, merely from comes y e romthe ways of this peculiar insect. Obtaining a few specimens, he experimented with them, studying the various steps in their tile cycle. The starty proved so task h. ing that it soon became a hor a. The more be learned, the more he wished to know

By the merest chance, this amateur experimenter white miscosing he salars t with a school tea her one day learned Baschools were in the market or exh asfeaturing the life history and accompaish ments of silkworms. Subsequent conversations with other teachers brought out the fee the good cutobes of his kind were date inflicac to obtain and that cachers were compeded to use male shot a. The only sales for exhibits were so buch priced hat the schools could not afford them

Accepting this challenge, he canvasted the attuation in considerable detail by personal as estigation and correspondence. Ultimately be made several experimental exhibits and submitted them to a number of school teachers for criticism. At last he was able to produce exhibitional boxes which presented the stury of the silkworm from "cradle to grave." Teachers who bought and used them told other teachers about them. He soon found that without spending a penny in advertising his produe was be oming quite well known.

The pusings grew rapidly he new rases some Is lost sake areas, amon is which he subse almost milmortes pomounts on backgrounds or fields of white cotton in glassfaced cases. The group in each exhibit comprises an inflated lifesize sukwoem, several handsome white and vellow cocounts. a balf section of a cocoon containing a chrysalis, specimens of male and female moths, a cluster of sukworm eggs, apecimens of mulberry leaves and samples of raw and manufactured adk The setup is arranged in suitable form for the visual study of juveniles.

In making the exhibits, he kills the silkworms with evanide and carefully cuts away all parts except the delicate skin-He then inflates the skin and mumibes it with heat, mounting the mammy in simil-





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#### SILKWORM EXHIBITS PROVE PROFITABLE

lation of an adult silkworm. He hals and mounts the moths with the Wings outspread, preparatory to placing them in the school cases. The mulberry leaves he obtains from six trees in his back yard. He planted these especially as a source of feed for his silkworms.

Perhaps a few additional details might be of interest. During the full and winter he stores the si kworm eggs in a cord storage warehouse, cal mg for them in May At that time weather conditions are favorable for the hatching of the eggs. The storage parcel is neither large nor bulky as 35,000 selkworm eggs weigh only one aum, e

The aukworm eggs batch within 10 cays and are kept under mosquito netting. the warms being fed mulberry leaves. It requires 30 days for the worms to mature and attain their full size-about I inches in length. Then they begin to shrink They retire to their brush retreat and discharge si ken thread from their spinnareta. Each worm shakes its head at the rate of 65 times a minute-each movement being productive of more silk. During the ensuing J days, the insect wags its hend 300,000 times, finishes spinning ate eacoon and produces about 1,000 yards of at ken thread

In addition to supplying the schoolexhibit cases to bandreds of teachers, he a so sella silkworm eggs and batched worms to schools, colleges and scientific laboratories. All this material is used for educational and experimental purposes Research in as kworms has brought this ingenious man a golden barvest. He always has a waiting dot for all the exhibits and research material that he can supply -G. H. D. Washington, D. C.

#### THIS PLUMBER CHANGED HIS VOCATION

TF YOU should chance upon a certain in the plantsing shop in Portland, Oregon, you will get the surprise of your life. For on the walls you will see a most remarkable collection of what I can best desembe as "paintings in



wood." Actually, they are pictures executed in wood inlay-all of them the work of F F. Burntt, the owner. When one looks at these landscapes, portraits and many other subjects, so faithfully and pleasingly executed to wood, it is not difficult to understand why their creator is well on the way to making this work his vocation.

It was not with any idea of selling his panels that this talented plumber became interested in making wood inlays. It was fun-this taking sheets of different kinds

# Secrets of Success How a Tip got Jim a Good Jol

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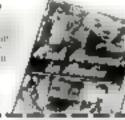
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## Secrets of Success

#### THIS PLUMBER CHANGED HIS VOCATION

of veneer and working them into beautiful designs. It was work so different from wiping a joint that it provided pleasant relaxation and there was a creative thru-

But his friends saw something more than a means of amusement in his craft Here was remarkable tazent bidden away in a little plumbing shop among piles of pipes and valves. Many lovers of art would certainly be willing to pay well for these pictures. But Burfitt was not so SUITE

However, he did begin to exhibit in a small way-later sending a large panel to Paris where it attracted considerable attention. Then the orders began to come Some of his pieces sold for an much as two hundred dollars. That money looked good. He realized now that this wood inlay hobby would ultimately become his new vocalion

Within the last few years he has given serious attention to the business angle of his art. His exhibit at the Century of Progress Exhibition has resulted in his receiving inquiries from all over the world the of those interested in his work is Postmaster General Farley, at whose in stance an inlaid wood portrait of Presi dent Roosevelt was obtained, to be bung in the post office building in Washington

Burnst has the true artistic instruct and atthough he has never taken an art lesson his work has remarkable qualities that will doubtless carry bim far. Now, after years of patient work in his hobby he is find ing his wood inlay business so profitable that he will soon be able to put away his plumber's tools and devote his entire time to his new vocation

## Cash Prizes

THIS department will give \$5.00 for every true success story submitted by readers of Popular Science Monthly, and which is accepted for printing in this magazine.

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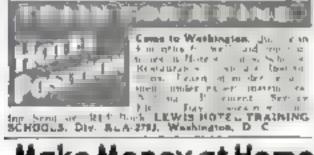
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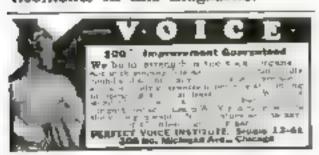


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#### TESTING AND ADJUSTING FURNACE THERMOSTATS



Thermoreat with contact acres on each side. The first step is to swing indicator to left

\*HERMOSTATS for concrelling bouse furnaces or boilers occasionally get out of ad astment with uniseasabl results. It is real ly an easy matter, however, to check them and make any necessary corrections.

First, examine the thermostat to see if it has a contact acrew on each aide, (Fig. 1), or if both screws are on the same side (Fig. 2).

If it is like Fig. 1, check as follows i. Swing the indicator to the left (lower temperature) to stop the burner (Fig. 1)

Note the temperature on the thermomeler on the thermostat screen

3. Move the indicator slowly up the scale until a point I deg, higher than the temperature shown on the thermometer. At this point the burner should start

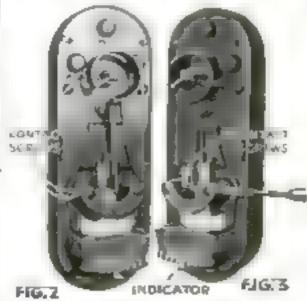
4 Move the indicator to the temperature shown on the thermometer and the burner should stop. The starting and stopping of the burner is indicated by the sound of the motor in the basement or by noting a tiny spark at the contacts

If the thermostat proves incorrect, adjust it by taking the following six steps

1. Note the temperature on the thermometer, and remove the screen.

2 Move the indicator to the temperature noted

3. Screw back the contacts (Fig. 1) so that they do not touch the contact blade.



Left One screw is turned in the other out. Right. The acrew is net to much the blade



## but you can change your pay envelope

There are some things you cannot change --and some things you can change!

One thing you can change (if you're really determined) in the size of your pay raveloped Thousands of men have done it, by modernizing their training and fitting themselves for better-paying jobs, and you wall be interested to know that the e first step was marbing a coupon-i ke the one below - to the International Correspondence Schools at Scranton !

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## Are You STILL in the DEPRESSION?

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You weren't so discontented a year ago. In fact, you conndered yourself lucky to have a job. But now-you have began to wonder and worry why the oncoming tide of prosperty hasn't reached you yet. The area non is getting desperate. Bills commune to pile up. You can't You must win back those pay cuts. Other men are doing st-how can you?

Certainly, you can t work any harder than you have been. And it up t a queirion of your inte gence, honesty of ambition. Those virtuel do not solve today's problem—they are often insufficient to haid down a job, as millions B remployed sad y test fy

But there is a way to get back to the prospetity pay three A way that a probably far easter than you have dreamed. A plan that has been "aepression-tested

During the worse period of the degression, this plan was helping rhousands of men and women forge ahead. Today, during recovery, these same men and women - their ganks awelled by thousands more-are being picked for top positions.

Since this plan brings results in had times sa well as good, it obviously works todependently of business conditions. As unbelievable as that may sound, remember that success is largely up to the individual. Most men struggle through a depression all their lives. The few who forge shead ride the same business tides to success that sweep too majority to failure.

The LaSalle Success Building Plan is made for men like you - men with courage, ambinon, permeence, who are only direction of their efforts. LaSalle supplies more than that. Not only the valuational reasoning to he p you meet toury sery ng needs in business but a so the steps to take to fill the Job ahead, and torce that pay to so quickly. No adequate description of this plan can be given here. We juggest you man the coupon for complete details.

#### Today's Danger

There's a real danger to accepting "depression pay" these days. A danger that lower wages will continue to dog you-for no employer will pay more until he is convinced you are worth more. Some day, some way, you've got to convince h m. There's no time to lose. The sooner you begin, the better-

If the LaSalle Plan has fusfilled this arm for thousands, isn't it logical to expect it can do us much for your This coupon is akely your passport to better times Mail it today

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4. Screw the right-hand contact screw in . very slowly until it touches the blade (Fig. The burner will operate at this point

5. Move the indicator I deg higher than the temperature noted.

6. Screw the left hand contact screw as until the hurner again operates. The adjustment will now be correct

In case your thermostat has both contacts on the same side, check it as above, but move the indicator to a point I deg. instead of I deg, above the temperature noted on the thermometer

If this check reveals faulty adjustment, proceed as follows

1 Swing the indicator to the left to stop the burner

2. Note the temperature registered by the thermometer on the thermostat

t. Remove the screen and hang it at the same level as the thermostat

I. Screw in the outer contact screw one turn (Fig. 2)

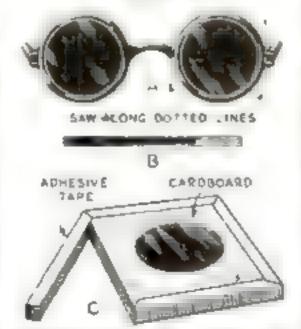
5. Screw out the inner contact screw one

o. Move the indicator to a point 3 dep above the temperature noted on the thermometer, and while holding the indicator in place screw the anner contact acrew in until the borner just starts

7 Carefully move the indicator back to the temperature noted on the thermometer and screw the auter contact screw out until the the burner just stops

In each case, the instructions for checking should be followed after the adjustment in made.-RACPH T M note

#### DURABLE COLOR FILTERS FOR MICROSCOPY



A tens from ten cent colored goggies in cut out and mounted between squares of cardboard

SQUARES of colored gelatin are usually recommended as filters for amateur macroscopic work, but they are easily broken or spoded by a few drops of water

To chimnate this trouble, I am using lenses from the various colored goggles sold by the ten-cent stores. The telluloid frames are culas shown at A, and the rough edges smoothed with a life or a piece of sandpoper. Then a i-m, square of heavy cardboard is cut with a hole exactly the size of the lens used. This forms the centerpiece of the mount. The two outside pieces are made with slightly smaller openings to keep the lens in place. These two pieces can have a slight bevel cut in them, as shown at B, in case the lens is thicker than the cardboard used.

A small dab of glue or cement is then placed in the corners and the three sheets are pressed until dry. Finally, a strip of 1-in, adhereve tape is bound around the edges as at C A previous article (P S. M. May '14, p. 42) described a container that can be utilized for these filters.—leving 50 area.



The Richel is fact on placing old-type angines to become with a state operated power passes and tracks after a rectify the passes are any old to be here been practly shaped as actually wheat out.

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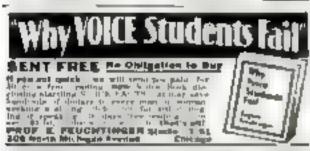
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#### CAR'S RATTLES FOUND BY TOUCH SYSTEM

Continued from page 601

"All right. Now will you step around here for a moment, Doctor," asked Gus as he lifted one side of the hood, "and hold the palm of your hand down there at the bottom of the court wall. Notice anything?"

"You can sort of feel the rattle, can't you?"

and Dr Pearson.

That's right. Now move your hand up toward the top and stop where it seems the strongest," directed Gus. The physician moved has band cautiously over the partition, first one way and then the other, but always toward the top. "It seems strongest right here." he announced auddenly, his hand resting at the point where the radiator stay rod joined the wall.

'15 reached for the rod and shook it. A G sharp metalic raitle could be heard above the drope of the motor, "That's it, all right," he graned, "And you found it by touch and not by sound. A few turns on the nut that holds the end of that rod wall take care of that nuce. Now to get down to that clatter you hear every time you hit a bump. That's a plain sign the spring shackles are Joone 19

"I'd have sworn it was loose body bolts,"

put in Pearson.

Never," replied Gus, shaking his head as he walked around to the front of the car-"Two entirely different souses. Loose body bolts generally set up a thumping and drumming sound. Loose shackles, on the other hand, give a sort of metalac clack every time the loose parts slap together "

As Gin tacked he reached down and grasped the front bumper in his huge hands. "Lasten," he said as he started shaking the car from side to side. Although not as loud, the same clack-clack that was heard when the car bounced over the station road resounded from the general direction of the opting

"Can that be fixed?" Inquired the doctor "Oh, sure, we can take care of that all nght. We may have to replace a few worm parts but the improvement was be more than worth the little it costs

"Can't they be tightened?" suggested Dr.

Pentson.

Some shackers can be tightened," agreed Gus. But not the type used on this car. The only way to get rid of that home is to put in

new pins and bushings."

Now, there's one other thing I wish you'd set me straight on." Pearson said as Gas started penciling a list of the repairs needed How can I get around using oil on the door latches to stop squeaks. It stops the nones all right but my wife gets it on her clothes and then raves Ned."

'RY a little ordinary hand scap," sug-A cested Gus. "It has plenty of body to it and it won't stain. Just cut a good slice from a large cake of white soap and rub it on the latch.

If the car ever develops any bad body squeaks and you can find the for surts that are subbing together, soak the oint with a misture of lineced on and graphite.

Speaking of squeaks, put in Dr Pearson. I always have a job deciding if some particular squeak is in the motor or in the body How do you tell one from the other?"

"That's easy. Just drive down the street and when you've got exough speed to roll a few handred feet, put the gears in neutral and shut off the engine. If you still hear the squeak, it's in the body or the springs, If you don't, it's a cinch it's in the motor"

"How about my car?" asked the doctor Will it take you long to put it in shape?" "Come back in about three hours," replied Gus, "and it'll be as silent as it ever was."



## Start \$1260 to \$2100 a Year

PICK YOUR FUTURE JOB MEN, BOYS-18 to 50

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Railway Postal Clerks on long runs usually work 3 days and have 3 days off duty or in the same proportion. During this off duty their pay continues just as though they were working. They travel on a pass when on business. When they grow old, they are retired with a pension.

#### Otty Matt Carriers, Pass Office Clerks

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#### THINGS TO MAKE IN THE HOME LABORATORY

(Continued from page 55)

a piled with a cush and runbed brokly If the junct to be justed in made summent to fluid by dank energh ortho-helifortenzine the bother experimenter can store it in convenient collapsible tin tubes in the true commercial manner. Unfilled collapsable tubes cun to purchased at almost any drug store. Simp'y pour in the paste and fold and pinch over the ends

An one of a number of simple formulas translate or by his own transparent cement Arthumb a a recood product can be obtaked simply by dissolving scrape of celluloid er accione ur amyl acetate, a far better adlasive can be made by using cellulose acetate in place of the celluloid. The product then will be to o judge, the de but receive if he went there was his n a tendence - bluss or whiten as k evaporates. To prevent this, additional solvent, ethyl factate, can be solded. Heing what is known as a "high boil" er of will ruse the bodies, point of the mit are and retard the evaporat in iditio tol-10.

Taking all of these suggestions into another eration, the home chemist will find that one of the best cements will consist of the for lowing accions thinety cubic centimeters? ethyl lactate (ten cubic centimeters), and cellulose acetate (ten grams). If the result the cement is too thin, it can be thickened by adding more cellulose acetate. Incidentally if will take the rebulose acctate at least two days to dissolve in the solvent to do not be In a hurry to put your finished cement to W-FE

Another cement employing a plastizer to improve its bending and flexing qualities can be made by mixing cellulose acetate with about twenty-five percent of its weight of ethyl phthalate and dissolving it in a liquid made by mixing acetone (fifty parts), ethyllactate (twenty parts), ethyl acetate (fifteen paris), and toluene (fifteen paris). The resulting cement can be used no any material es ept not set and may be packaged in the public tales if some precaution is taken to krep hem a r hight-

Perhaps you have at some time wondered about the transmerent to white cape of on used to cover the visipers on medicine but ies not ne vials, and pr., are. These the can be made in the home laboratory. In fact, the home chemist can put them to good use in keeping his stored themicals fresh and free from moesture

THE mes sensite mistage used a making the probability truthing transition of unitaroved and unsweetened cooking gelatine (eleven grams), water (seven cubic centimeters), and ten drops of glyterin. Heat the mixture Sowly over a water bath, storring it continually. When a liquid results, dip the stoppered ends of several bottles into the solution and allow them to dry. After several hours, their necks and corks will be encased in the same cellulordlike caps that you have always as ociated with a drug store. If colored capare desired, the mixture can be colored with any orthogry bussehold dye

#### SALT PROTECTS MINERS FROM HOOKWORM DANGER

Constant salt is being used in the deep gold onnes of the Rand district of South Africa to protect workers from the parasitic disease of hookworm. By coating corridors, buckets, cages and all exposed earth and waste with a salt solution, the eem are prevented from batching and larvae are killed

#### POWERFUL GAS WEAPONS AID WAR ON GANGSTERS

(Continued from page 26)

serve as signals in more extensive operations. Next an size to the field gun is a one-inchnot perfol that looks somewhat like a hurmless water pistol, except that it is larger This pistol is similar to the old Very signal pistols used in the World War, in fact, converted Very pistols have been used for gas work. A single shell will make 25,000 cubic feet of space lostantly ununhabitable, the effective ranse being twenty five feet

Till and note policement's or untellheads. It is in reality a tear-gots join, etfective anywhere up to twenty or twenty-five feet, depending on size. It is hollow for part of its length, and carnes a tear-sma shell which can be fired by reseasing a trigger. Normally the reger cannot operate because of the acin it a safety device

Tear-gas fountain pens, which have been wittely distributed to motorists and others desaring protection against buidaps, have develoged an unfavorable reputation because they look too much like the ordinary type of louatain pen. Accidental discharge by persome not familiar with their true nature or skely to came ducumbert if not more serious injury. So manufacturers are discontinual the tear-ma pixtol that looks like a pen, and which was not considered by gas experts as being big enough to provide really effective motection

One manufacturer has increduced, as a substitute for the pen gun using a 38 or 410 culibre curtisdae, a gas projector using a 20 cause shotgan shell fixed with tear gas. This instrument is almost large enough to serve as a black-jack after it has been fired but it is a more effective weapon if grouped so that eather end can be used take a battering ram. Small enough to be carried in the cost pocket vet using a shell twelve times as effective as the 38 calibre type, this gan has been desened for the use of watchmen, bankers, business men, docturs, ansoline station operators, jewelets, automobile drivers, and even housewayes.

Tests with various types of tear-gas dispensers have yielded the following figures, according to A. S. Ailes, of the Lake Eric Chemical Co., Cleveland Ohio, a pioneer developer of peace-time gas and equipment

Tales of the senser finite tel-	righted are the	Kanire	Platedia
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Long range held eun shell	122	140 1	n th

Thus the one-inch riot pistoi dischurges seventy-eight times as much gas as a 38 calibre pen and carries five times to fur Ranges assily to Mill air only

A person not expert at throwing grenades can burl a typical non-explosive tear gas grenade about fifty feet. Such a grenade produces about as much was as the one-inch riot justal, but takes a minute to do it Explosivetype grenades discharge double that quantity and cover a circle thirty feet in diameter. Fast tear-gas candles produce four times as much can, over an immediate circle of sixteen feet, which rapidly enlarges because of air currents.

EAR GAS piston and the like are sup-Peak tota period at the chest of the tar ret in sen the nature of the scuasion demands this courtesy. However, accidental discharge may cause the gas and wadding to be driven squarely into the face. In such cases, mynry may be trusted by solid particles of wadding

The victim of tear gas will find quickest relief by petting (Continued on page 105)

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#### POWERFUL GAS WEAPONS AID WAR ON GANGSTERS

(Continued from page 104)

into the open air and turning his face towards the wind. An electric fan may help. Rubbing the eyes only increases irritation. Washing the eyes with naturated horic acid solution or a two pertent soution of ordinary baking soda is helpful. Swelling of eyelids may be treated with Epsom salt compresses. For skin irritations resulting from high concentrations of eas, bathing with baking-soda solution, followed by carron oil, has been recommended. Severe gas irritation is much like a burn from hot water, and can be treated in a similar way.

When the victim has got too close to some irritant amoke (kQ) or DM gas) washing the nose and throat with home and solution or a solution made by adding a teaspoonful of table salt to a pint of water, will help. Ab-

solute rest is desirable.

Banks and postoffices are finding, in tear gas and its allies, the answer to some of their most perplexing problems. Safe designers and gas experts have cooperated in developing protective systems which discharge overwhelming clouds of gas and relock the safe. as soon as some one begans to tamper with it Heat of turches acts on one of several thermostats built into the door, releasing the ma. Tampering with the lock with electric drills or any other tool likewise will set the protertive system to work. Burglars have been foiled in on less than 156 banks and fourteen United States post offices protected by such gas equipment. The gas installation does not interiere with normal opening and closing of the safe door in any way

## NEW PHONE SWITCHBOARD TAKES BLIND OPERATOR

haptorism tiny trugers which me from the surface of the mechanism instead of lights, a new telephone switchboard that can be operated by blind persons has been towested by a blind Blinois youth. With the assistance of numbers in Braille beside each trigger, a blind operator is able to make connections as prompth as a person prosessing vision. The new invention is smaller than a tabloid newspaper and three inches thick. It can be attached to any standard switchboard having a capacity up to 320 lines. The Illinois Telephone Co has undertaken the manufactore and installation of the board which is expected to furnish employment for many blind persons.

## ELECTRIC EYE MEASURES AREA OF LEAF SURFACE

A prioro-tate that cell measures the area of arregularly-shaped leaves in the plant research aboratory at Purdue University, Indiana. The aht-sensitive bulb is located within a box covered by a ground-glass plate. Outside this plate, a ring of a dozen 100-watt electric lamps sends a steady light into the box. When the leaf is placed on the glass, it cuts off light exactly in proportion to its area. By comparing the reading on a meter uttached to the cell before and after the leaf has been placed, a position, an accurate estimate of its area is obtained.

#### NON-SPARKING TOOLS OF BERYLLIUM COPPER

Nox-sparking tools of heat-treated berylkum topper are being offered by a leading manufacturer for use in paint and explosive plants and oil reformes, where a chance spark from a steel tool might cause a disastrous explosion. The hardness of the wrought copper used in the new tools makes them considerably more durable than previous types of nonsparking tools. Cutting tools hold their edge well and they can be reshapened easily



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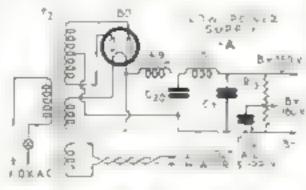
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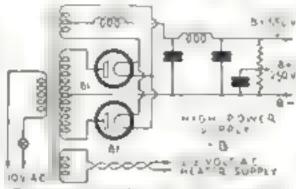
#### PHONE TRANSMITTER FOR THE AMATEUR

Continued from page 57)

tenna coupling unit should be connected next and the twenty-five-watt light bulb wired temporarily in series with the antenna. With this transement, condensers Co and Co should be adjusted for maximum bulb buildance

As a final adjustment, the radio-frequency and audio-frequency inputs should be set for proper operation. This can best be done experimentally by listening in on a monitor of an ardinary one- or Iwa-tube short wave reriver operated without an antenna. The audo-frequency volume control (Ra) should be advanced to its maximum value and R, de-





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creasen until the speech is intelligible. The ontrol Re then should be decreased outthere is no estimence of garbling caused by or modula -n

The following is a set of the parts needed A crassed and holder 800 186 kg

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Coand C Variable condensers (r) mmf Fixed resistors, 00,000 ohms R and R R. and R. Resistors, 10,000 ohms.

Earl perstag 500 of ma-

R. Potentiometer 50,000 ohms R. and R. Fixed resistors, '0,000 shims

R Prentiometer 500,000 shows

R. Fixed resistor, wire. '000 ohms

Ra-Fixed resistor 5000 obrass

T<sub>1</sub>.— Microphone transformer

M - Milliammeter 0-50 ma Miscellaneous. Two chamis, tubes, shields,

microphone and baffery sockets, etc.

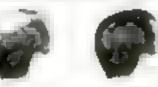
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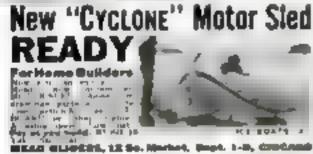
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#### HAULING STUNTS BY BIG MOTOR TRUCKS

(Continued from page 15)

Coney Island. In his predicament, the owner appealed to the Gerosa company, Again, its equipment saved the day

Two trucks and trailers, facing in opposite directions, supported the two ends of the big car For more than three miles through narrow and often trooked streets, the two machines moved slowly along, one pulling and the other, with dead engine, rolling backward, its driver steering around curves like a fireman at the rear of a hook and ladder outfit

THE car was loaded on the traders during the day and the strange journey becan at midnight. By dawn, the whale was at Concy-Island ready, according to the owner, to "amaze, amuse, and educate" the visitors.

In the early days, the company used to get in touch with the police and go over routes with them before every job of beavy hauling. This is no longer necessary. The big trucks and trailers have traveled so many thousands of miles through the streets without serious accident or damage that the police give them practically free run of the thoroughfares. Whenever possible, heavy traffic is avoided. But sometimes rush jobs send them working their way through congested sections in the middle of the day

1 orty-five-ton electric generators, forty-ton tarbibe shafts, buge dryers for fireproofing lumber, and a twenty-eight-foot steel torpedo traveled in this way through rush-hour trafbe. The tropedo was built by a New York inventor to be controlled in the water by radio waves. Navy officials intoened that off Sandy Hook and the Geross truck transported the heavy pointed cylinder from the laboratory in the Bronk to the testing place. A special cradle on the truck enabled the mento slide the torpedo into the water at the end of the trap.

Steam shovels and cranes are common loads. The breest pob of the kind was a 110foot steel boom run by a crawler-type tracfor It was used to lift a war-memorial stator to the top of a filly-foot marble column The statue came by truck from Providence, R. I., to New York and the boom, close to half a block long, rode seven males through city streets to reach the site of the column

A couple of years ago, when the Brons County Courthouse was going up, seventyton pieces of pink Georgia marble, each eight feet wide, eight feet high and twelve feet long, went to the site by truck. Houses were built over the blocks and sculptors worked inside for months. Another huge block of marble, eleven feet unde and seventeen feet long, traveled on a Gerosa trader from New York to Washington, D C, where it was carved into a Matue commemorating the Totanic disaster. Frequently, from thirty to forty horses would be required to pull blocks of marble and limestone which now roll along at eighteen miles an bour on the company's

STEEL jobs rum to far greater weights. Forty- and fifty-ton pieces are common and hundred-ton trusses are frequent. From seventy-five to eighty percent can be cut from the costs by labricating steel at the milisinstead of having it riveted together at the place where the building is going up. So larger and larger pieces are slupped from the mills. Only heavy haulage equipment such as the Gerosa company has developed, makes this possible.

When the New York Central Railroad elevaled its tracks in one section of New York, not long ago, 100-foot steel sections were brought by truck and lifted into place by tranes as though they were planks. Again, during construction (Continued on page 108)



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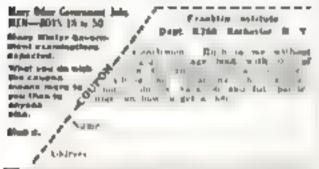
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# Want a Steady HAULING STUNTS BY BIG MOTOR TRUCKS

Continued from p. g. t ;

of the West Side Express Highway along the lower Hudson, sections muety seven feet long and all ready even to the railing along the ade, were fed by truck to the iron workers at the rate of half a dozen a day

THE heaviest single pieces of steel ever tarried by the trailers weighed 150 tons each. They were sections used in a New Jer sey bridge. When carrying unusually bravy loads, the company frequently goes ahead and adds special bracing to the bridges over which the tracks have to pass. Only four times in the history of the company have bridges buckled under heavy loads. In each case, the reasonable repaired the damage in short there.

It was righteen years ago that the unique concern was started by Lawrence Cerosa, the head of the company. With a second hand aght truck, he began delivering packages Later, he bought a heavier machine and hauled bathtubs, radiators, and bosters. While doing this work, he devised new equipment for getting heavy objects into cramped quarters. This rigging mabled him to tackle heavy highlare jobs that stumped other truckers and to get into the field in which his concern has become farmous

At the present time, the Gerosa feet cuntains trailers that will hold as much as a frencht car and yet will make as sharp a turn as an ordinary truck. Double furnishles, tractors with fifth wheels, nooseneck trailers, dollies, and frunnion wheels are respon--the for the feats of the mathines. On some -the first of the mathines. On some -the eight-wheeled trailers, the wright is so evenly distributed that a huge load can pass over the cover of a manhole without crack ring it. Special equipment is worked out, plans are drawn, and then the factories which produce trucks and trailers turn out the desired apparatus according to specifications

More than once, Gerosa equipment has rolled along near the head of a famous parade. Three years ago, when Wiley Post and Harried Gatty enasted to a landing a Rouse well Field after throng for game in resurd time, a problem arose. The red and white Lockheed thomoglane, the Bittate May, which had carried them safely on their flight was too wide-winged to tow across any bridge it. Marchattan for the parade of welcome handly, it was bronged to the hast River in a barge, unloaded at Fifty Seventh Street and towed down Fifth Avenue on one of the Guoseneck traiters of the Gerosa company

Another record breaker that made an over land trip on the same sort of carrier was Gar Wood's speedboot. Mrs. America X. At the end of an exhibition at Atlantic City, N. J. it traveled by truck to Hoston. Mass., for a motorboat show. As the racing craft held might tone of engines, there was constant danger that a jar would track the delicate ball is half. Yet, at the end of the load trip the trailer delivered the boat in perfect condition.

TWO years ago, a ship steamed into New York Harbor with the largest hand tufted risk in the world. Designed for the main liably of the new Waldorf Astoria Hotel, it was seventy feet long and almost fifty feet tende. Thirty skilled workers had spent ten months trong the 12,000,000 knots it contained. Together with a smaller rue, it weighed five and a half tom as its box was hossed from the hold of the ship and placed on a Germa traiter.

A power crane was waiting on Park Avenue when the truck drive of a front of the total I swring the hune but to the side walk. The rug was placed on a dozen piano dolbes and in a few manutes was safely in the

lobby of the building. Last summer the truck and trailer drove up again to take the giant rue out for a cleaning

Probably the most curious of all the jobs undertaken by Gerosa men was the rescuing of thirty-six stranded trolley cars. In repaying streets in White Plains, a dozen mues from New York, part of the rath of a street-car line which had just lost lits frunchise were toon up. The cars were like fish left in a low-water pool. The company that owned them wanted to run them to New York but it couldn't get them past the break in the track. So it sent an SOS to the Gerosa con-

I N A few hours, trucks with special trailers carrying short sections of truck appeared in White Plains. The twenty-two-ton street cars were rus up on the trailers under their own power, hauled to Harnson, another town als sulm away, and run off on tracks that connected with Manhattan. Then motor men run the sars over these rails to the city where they were put in service. The trucks rode six cars a day and at the end of less than a week had rescued the ent-re-fleet

Lunch wagins, diners and houses by the score have been carried on the Ira em. One winter, a building fifty-one feet long, twenty seven feet wide and seventeen feet high, was moved three times. It was the headquarters of chaincers supervising a subway job. As it contained all the bluepoints and other materials needed in the work, it had to be shifted from place to place to keep up with the advancing tunnel. Each time, it was lifted on and off the trader without even disconnecting the steam beating plant it contained.

Hefore the completion of the George Washcuston Bridge at the bands had to true the Huston River between Manua can and New Jersey's ferry has be ma hims could not drive under the ferry's low upper deck, the boat had to turn around and back into the alip when it reached the opposite shore. Each inp cost sixty domes. Three dollars is the present big-load toll on the new bridge

When enganeers were planning this hupe span, they consulted the Gerosa company. They discussed developments likely for the future and looked over pictures of the strange, grant louds the trucks are called upon to carry. They wanted to build a bridge to meet the heavy basings requirements of a decade bente. And they knew that if biguer, beavier, more unwistelly loads are hauled. Gerosa trucks will haul them.

#### NEW BOILING POOL IS BORN AT YELLOWSTONE

Tons of rock were dislodeed and some buried thirty feet away, when a new poul of boiling water recently made its appearance in Midway Govsey Basin at Yellowstone Park At intervals, violent boiling takes place in the muddy water and a slight shock is felt in the ground extending several feet back of the edge. No one witnessed the birth of the new pool which was discovered by one of the rangers while making his rounds.

#### BIRDS ARE PASSENGERS ON FAST AIR LINER

When a two-motored for liner took off from Newark Airport, N. J., recently, twelve of its passengers rode in cages,—a dozen prize canaries traveling by air from New York to Atlanta. Ga It is said to have been the first shipment of canaries by air to the United States. Traveling time was cut to one third

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#### WILD TURKEY PARADISE SAVES OUR FAMOUS BIRD

(Continued from page 23)

feed as was to be found on the preserve. Bridges had counted on this, and the club grounds, as a result of his foresight, abounded in the wild fruit, berries, and gram that tackle a wild turkey's craw, Most of the turkeys returned. Each new generation of the wild surkeys has its fling at liberty but eventually fitteds its way back

The vast preserve was divided by strips of woodhand into thirty hunting fields and the edges of each strip sown each year with corn, wheat, barley rve and muset. This grads provides an unfailing source of provender, not only for the turkeys but for the pheasants, quail, and other game birds bred on the preыттус

ALTHOUGH thus protected against hunger, the turkeys were still menaced by natural enemies. Hawks, minks, skunk, horned owls, foxes, opposites, and raccoons discovered the preserve was an inviting hunting ground. Some of these pasts destroyed the turkeys; others, such as crows, robbed the nests of the birds that had been given their freedom, Against the nest robbers, the turkeys could do little but their defense against birds of prey was amusing and effective. The horned owl, one of the most persistent pests, sometimes discovered the turkeys to be more than a match for him bine og out a particular hied, bewould make a lightning swoop. The keen cars of the turkeys would warn them of his approach and when the owl arrived be would find his intended victim crouched forward, with its head lowered and its tail feathers fanned out like a tilted shield. The awiwould bit that shield and slide off like half from a tin tool. The turkey would then drop to the ground and scurry off to safety

The sub-surface fences were, of course, powerlant to prevent the entrance of predatory hirds and could not entirely bar the destructive rodents. The only sure remedy was traps. So each fall, after the windup of the hanting season, a crew of expenenced trappert was outfitted with 40 steel traps and set to work cleaning up the pests.

There still remained the serious problem of disease. In captivity, the wild turkeys fell prey to many of the discuses that placue domestic fowls, particularly diarrhoes and blackbend Bridges found he could control the latter a fiver and intestinal malady, by giving the turkeys potassium permanganate in their drinkme water and, in the case of birds two to callit weeks old by giving them about two ounces of sour milk a week. A sent watch on the condition of the pens and houses and on the det of the birds beloed combat the diarrhora.

BREEDING naturally consumes most of Bridge's attention, since upon this vital step depends the well-being and growth of the flock. When the first birds were released, Bridges reserved a group selected for their hardshood and quality. The descendants of these breeders, with wings clipped, are kept in a number of fenced and wared ranges, each extending over one and one-half acres and covered with an excellent stand of grass. The fence is wood up to four feet and wire above The wood is used to keep the birds from injuring themselves by dashing against the wire in an aftempt to escape when they are startled. These ranges now hold about thirty gobblers and 200 hens. The best gobblers are valued at \$100 each, the bens at about \$50.

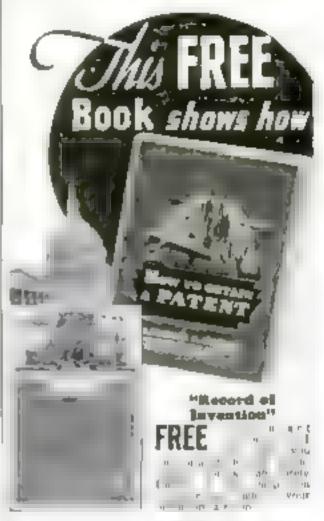
During April, the broad hens are confined to the laying houses. Each hen lays about two dozen brown-speckled eggs about half again as big as a chicken egg. From the total production, about 3000 eggs are selected for incubation. The (Continued on page 110)

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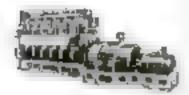
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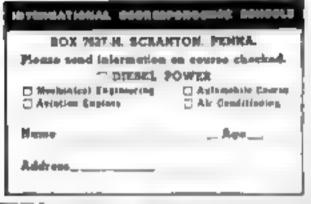
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#### WILD TURKEY PARADISE SAVES OUR FAMOUS BIRD

(Continued from page 109,

electric incubator that is used takes the entire has cheart once and, as a rule, harches out practically all of them

For the first six of eight weeks of the young turkey's lives, the period during which they are particularly susceptible to disease caused by dampiness, they are kept in heated brooder houses. During this term in the natural state, wild turkey hem have a system of their own in project their young. John James Audubon, the famous omithologist, reported that during the wet weather the bens feed the little ones buds of the spicebush, as a human mather might give a child lemonade to counteract the effects of a cold

WHILE in the broader house, the young turkeys grow a good coat of feathers and learn to est mash and grain. They are then removed to the roosting houses next to a carefully tended range. By the tune they are three months old they are ready to focage for themselves and leave the mosting houses.

The vounz birds at this time reveal the wild strain that is in them by accurrying immediately for cover. Were it not for the fine mesh were enclosing the ranges reserved for them, it is doubtful if the young birds could be kept from going completely turive. As the turkeys age, they become nearly as tractable as burn-yard fowl. In the presence of lindges and of the game-keeper, they exhibit no fear whatever and make no effort to leave the preserve.

The maturing birds destined for destant preserves and breeding farms are shaped by express in special slatted crates, fined with burlap to protect the birds from anjary. Since even grown furkers are lakely to contract disease from the prostoged contact with water, mosture is supplied them by means of applies which are halved and placed to the trate. For food en route, the bird is given unshelled corn. Thus provisioned, it can make a four- or five-day trip.

Usually about 2,000 to 2,500 turkeys are thus distributed such year. Excess birth are liberated to join the other domestically russed but now wild turkeys on the preserve. It is these hirds that each fall furnish such ideal sport for the millionaire members and guests of the Woodmont Club.

IT IS not accessary for these privileged hunters to confine their attention to wild turkeys, however, for the preserve abounds in deer, quail, phensant, and mallard ducks Every year a 10,000-eng locubator hatches out 4,000 ducklings, 4,000 young phensants, and 2,000 quail. A careful check is kept of the kill and, as a check on this, an annual game tensus is taken. In this way, the club learns just what replacements are necessary to keep the flocks at the maximum set by he food supply

Phensants and quail, after hatching, are kept in range houses and, charing the huntane season, are driven over blands by beaters About forty percent of the hirds are killed in this way, the others escaping to the preserve where they are later builted over does

The \*00 Virginia and white-tailed Michigan Geer on the preserve are bird not only to provide sport for club members but to distribute to other builting preserves. Hunters kill from fifty to seventy-five animals yearly making it necessary to dispose of a dages or so more to keep the herd within limits

Within the enclosure, however, the most popular sport has always been, and probably always will be, that of shooting wild turkeys. This is game that by its quick wit, its courage, and warness gives the bunter the greatest sense of triumph when he is furtunate enough to bug one

#### DON'T LOOK DOWN ON YOUR FEET

(Continued from page 30)

Tees were narrowed and lengthened. Civilized man had started on the jointful job of making his feet fit his shoes

That job is stid being carried on, but not to the extent that it was a quarter of a century or so ago. More and more people are demanding, and griting, comfortable and well-fitted shoes. For that improvement we should sak at are a subjection. Break her Coneral has are L. Manson. The tamous Manson has "shoe that he designed for our army gave regulars and National Guardsmen a taste for real foot comfort which they carried back into civilian life. The civilian shoes of today are more graceful than the army shoes, but there is scarcely a man a street shoe made in America that does not show the influence of General Manson a ideas.

EVEN women's those have been influenced by the trend toward more comfortable footwest, although foots women still disressed the advice and warnings of physicians and foot specialists and continue to wear high heels. And many of the ladies, regarding they feet as describe, insist on disregarding plain facts and wearing shoes that aren't large enough for their feet. In that respect they are less sensible than the Chinese women who, after centuries of binding the feet of baby set a to keep them small, took advantage of the Chinese revolution to demand and achieve foot freedern

How can foot troubes be averted and how can they be cared?

For information on those questions I called on Dr. Louis Schwarts, a surgeon of the United States Public Health Service, who has made a study of vocational foot troubles, and who is an authority on the hygiene of the feet.

Our feet. Or Schwartz told me, "often are called in, because of our occupation or of our mode of dress, to do their work under unfavorable conditions. This results in the weakening and impairment of them, and unless we take special care of these often overworked parts, they will break down

"The best preventive for corns and callounes harmons and merewing them as overlapping toes, and other foot deformities that are
painful and that lesson our efficiency, is a
simple one: Just wear shoes and stockings
that are long enough and broad enough not
to cramp your feet

"Show should be broad and roomy at the toes. The inner borders of the sole and heal should be in a straight line. The sole should be moderately thick, thick enough for adequate protection, but not so thick and rigid that it will hamper the normal motion of the foot in walking. It should follow the natural shape of your foot, and should project a lift the beyond the outline of the toes. It should be perfectly flat from end to end, and from side to side

"H FELS should be broad and low, and the should be narrow and flexible Care should be taken to see that the shoes fit well around the instep. The tops should be made of soft leather

Both the length and breadth of the foot increase about half an inch when the weight of the body is thrown on it. For that reason about the sure, when buying shoes, that they are large enough to be comfortable when you are standing with all your weight on one foot. Take plenty of time when you buy a new pair of shoes, and insist that the salesman fit you proper

"He sure that your stockings are longer than your feet. Stockings that are too short are the cause of bunions and many other foot troubles.

"Many women (Continued on page set)

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#### DON'T LOOK DOWN ON YOUR FEET

(Continued from page 130)

who have become accustomed to wearing high-heeled shoes say that they find low beels painful, Of course, they do. Constant wearing of high heels shortens the muscles on the back of the calf of the leg. To go from high heels to low heels demands the stretching of these muscles, a process that is naturally painful. The best way is to decrease the height of the heel by degrees. Occasional wearing of high-heeled shoes on dress occasions isn't especially harmful, but they should never be worn when there is much walking, or prelonged standing, to be done. Nature intended us to stand and walk in such a position that the heels are on the same level as the toes. High heels tend to make us fall forward, to disturb the relation of our internal organs, and to deform the arches.

TO PRESERVE our arches, it is very necessary that we walk naturally. The natural, and therefore the correct, way is to walk with the feet pointing straight forward. and parallel with each other. Young children should be taught to walk in this manner.

"The outer part of the longitudinal arch is the outer border of the foot. It is more solidly braced, and therefore better suited for weight carrying, than is the higher and more elastic inner side of the arch. If the feet are pointed straight shead in walking, the weight comes on the outer edge of the longitudinal arch, where it belongs. If the toes are turned out, the weight is thrown on the inner side of the arch, and tends to break it down.

"Sometimes weak feet can be made strong by exercises. Here are a couple that are good: "Rise as high as possible on the toes. Turn the heels outward and the inner sides of the foot inward, Come down slowly. Repent twenty or thirty times.

"STAND on the outer borders of your feet, with your toes turned in. Rise as high on possible on the toes, and slowly sink down, turning the feet so that the weight rests on their outer borders.

"Riding a hicycle is a good method of strengthening weak feet. When sitting down, it is a good habit to cross the feet, not the legs. This brings the feet to rest on their outer borders, and puts the entire body in a relaxed, restful position.

"During the past few years we all have heard a good deal about the ailment commonly called 'athletes' foot,' We have heard so much shout it that some people have come to regard it as something of a joke. But it isn't any joke. It is painful, bothersome, and

occasionally really dangerous.
"Athletes' foot is caused by the ringworm organism which thrives in dampness. Its most common symptom is crucking and scaling of the skin between the toes, but sometimes it shows up in a skin eruption on some other part of the body, caused by the system absorbing pus generated by ringworm fungus growing between the toes.

"To guard against athletes' foot, care should be taken always to wear slippers or sandals while using public or semi-public shower baths, swimming pools, or locker rooms. Household pets often carry the infection, so it is unwise ever to go barefoot where they are present. After a bath, the skin between the toes should be dried gently but so thoroughly that no moisture remains. Stockings should be changed frequently.

"The person who has contracted this allment should, in common fairness to others, refrain from using public bathing facilities, and from going barefoot in locker rooms. Care, and the use of a good antiseptic foot powder, sometimes will work a cure, but it

is better to consult a physician."



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## Collecting Butterflies Thrilling Home Hobby

(Continued from page 12)

young collector who has captured tens of thousands of butterflies and moths around Los Angeles has developed a simply made trap requiring so special care. Cut the bottom from a large funnel, leaving a two-inch projection. Cut a one and one half inch hole through the top of a one-quart muson jar, insert the funnel stub, and solder tight. Fasten the funnel to a metal roof by wises or strong cord, attach on electric light bulb underneath the roof, and place cyanide in the jar.

SET the trap out at night and take out your catch the next morning. Set it on high ground, so the light can be seen from a distance at the edge of an open spot in the woods, a meadow, creek, or river bottom. Try it in different locations and you will be surprised how easy it is to catch moths.

Here is another trup easy to construct. Make a box ten inches wide, fifteen inches high and twenty lockes long, leaving one side of the box hinged at the top and one end of the box open. Inside the box near the closed end place a small coal-oil lamp or an acetylene lamp. A round hole is cut in the top of the box to allow the best of the lamp to escape and over this hole is a cover made from a tin can, Place a piece of bright tin back of the lamp for a reflector. In front of the lamp install a glass partition and immediately in front of this partition cut a hole is the bottom of the box in which is fitted the open mouth of a killing jar. The top of the killing jar should be level with the floor. In front of this an opening is made by two panes of glass. The opening between these two pieces of glass should be about three fourths of an inch wide. The moth enters through this opening and in trying to get to the light falls into the cyanide jar which should contain sufficient cyanide and moisture to act quickly. On dark nights a great many moths can be caught this way.

BUTTERFLIES and moths destined for the owner's own collection may be expanded for mounting as soon as they have been killed, and doing this properly spells the difference between a slovenly collection and a hand-some, well-kept one. To expand a specimen, place it back down on a soft board and pin it through the body, from the underside, onto the board. Place a pin

on each side of the body far enough back to keep the body straight. Draw the forewings forward until the rear edges are at right angles to the body, forming a straight line across the body; then pin strips of paper over them to hold them in that position. Next bring each lower wing up to the edge of the forewing and pin strips of paper over it to hold it in that position. Transparent paper is best and some collectors use architects' tracing cloth. These strips of paper may be cut in convenient size and used many times, Sometimes strips of glass are laid on to hold the wings in position, but one usually has better success. with the paper strips. A pin is generally used to move the wing into position, catching it back of the upper rib of the wing, being careful not to make a hole through the wing. Do not

pin through the wing but pin the strips of paper just outside the edge of the wing. The antennae should be held in position by placing pins on each side. The most important point in spreading butterflies is to bring the forewings forward until their lower margin forms a straight line across the body. After the spectmen is properly expanded and pinned outo the board, held the body down and remove the pin that fastened it to the board white it was being spread. Leave specimens pinned to the board until they are thoroughly dry, a week, if spread when first killed.

Both butterflies and moths properly displayed on cotton under glass are very attractive and retain their beauty for a lifetime. You can make your own mounts at very little expense. Get empty cardboard boxes approximately an inch deep, such as handkerchief or glove boxes. Fill with sheets of cotton betting cut to shape. On top of this cotton place a thin layer of pure white hospi-

tal absorbent cotton.

Now take the top of the box, and with an even strip of wood for a ruler, cut out the center with a sharp knife or safety maor, leaving a margin one balf inch wide of the top remaining. Next take a piece of window glass so cut that it will fit snugly inside the box against the top and glue it in place. The material generally used to cover these mounts is black pebbled paper that looks like leather and is inexpensive. When the mount is com-pleted place your butterflies on the cotton and put on the cover of the hox, which is now a glass top through which you can see the specimens. Sprinkle some powdered moth balk or naphthalene flakes in the bottom of the box or between the sheets of cotton. This will save them from the pests.

YOU can get several different sizes of buses from the usual drygoods store or you can use sheets of cardboard and make up any sized mount that you want. You can use pressed flowers, grasses, etc., in connection with the botterflies and many of you who live in the country can obtain the silklike flow from the pods of the milkweed in late summer or fall that will come in nicely in mounting your specimens.

When you cannot mount a freshly-killed specimen immediately, or if it is intended for exchange or sale, it should be placed un-

mounted with wings folded back to back in a triangular paper envelope. These envelopes are easily made

Cut your paper to the following sizes: three and one half inches by five and three fourths inches for small butterflies, four and one fourth inches by seven inches for medium sized butterflies, and five inches by eight and one-fourth inches for large butterflies.

Referring to the diagram accompanying this article, first fold number 1, next number 2-2. Use any medium soft paper like newspapers but do not use heavy glazed paper. If you aelect plain paper, however, it is easier to write any memoranda on it. This is the way that your envelopes must be made if you expect to take proper care of your specimens. Do not use thin tissue paper.

THOUSANDS of specimens are made unexlectors to take proper care in putting them into the triangular envelopes. It is not enough simply to put their wings in resting position and put them in the envelopes any old way. Put them in as instructed, with the antennae facing along the fold. Specimens thus stored may be kept safely for many years, or can be sent by mail anywhere. At any time desired, they may be softened and expanded for mounting in the following manner:

Place some blotting paper, moistened with water in which you have put a few drops of carbolic acid, in the bottom of a tin box or any vessel with a tight-fitting cover. Put the butterflies in this box, and cover and leave them until they become as soft and pliable

as when first killed.

Butterfile may be removed from the triangular envelopes before placing them in the softening box or they may be left in the covelupe, which usually takes longer to soften them properly but involves less danger of breaking them or making them wet or soggy. If taken out of the envelopes first, paper should be placed over them in the softening box to prevent drops of water condensing and falling on the specimens. With a little practice you will have no trouble in softening them.

When sufficiently softened, remove the butterfly from the box and mount it as previously described, except that only two or three

days will be needed for drying.

Throughout the world collectors are eager to exchange rare and beautiful butterflies for others not found in their particular country. Some of my most prized specimens have come to me from amateur collectors in far-distant places. For that reason, it is important to pack your specment. Small lots may be sent by mail to almost any part of the world in cigar boxes or other light but strong wooden boxes, II rigar boxes are used they should be enclosed in corrugated cardboard and then securely wrapped in strong paper and they should be tied securely with strong twine.

By such exchanges you can round out what may easily become a fine, representative collection of but-terffies, not only of your own locality but also specimens from all parts of the whole world.

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DAVID G. HALL, of San Diego, Calif., claims to have built a car that will not turn over even when subjected to treatment that would wreck an ordinary machine. Photograph shows his auto leaping into the air as it strikes a bump but nevertheless remaining upright.

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